The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner FIFTH Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sporting matter, Statistics, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (in advance), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1872. NO. 156.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial News Terms, December 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS

Text of the Free Pipe Bill.

Action of New York Refiners.

The Oil Region Districted.

Following are the districts of the Pennsylvania oil region, as formed by the meeting of producers at Oil City on Friday, to be under the supervision of the Petroleum Producers' Union:

1. Brady's Bend, Armstrong and vicinity.
2. Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg, Bear Creek, Martinsburg and vicinity.
3. Foxton, Petersburg, Clarion River (both sides), Emlenton and Ritchie Run.
4. Scrubgrass, Foster, Bully Hill, Coal City, Prentice, Angeli & Co.
5. Cochrane, Franklin, Sugar Creek, Patchell Run.
6. Reno.
7. Bradensburg, Miller Farm and vicinity, Huff and McGrew, Hayes and Farren, Maron, and others; Halderman, Pioneer, and others; Seneca and Slate Run, Sweetwater, Gas City and Oil City, including United Petroleum Farm Association; Hoffman Petroleum Company, Clapp Farm and vicinity, Shaffer Run, Charley, Halderman and Porter Farms.
8. Ronseville, McClintockville, Cornplanter and Hood farms, J. Buchanan, A. Buchanan, J. McClintock, Shaw Farm, Mitchell and Ralston, Main and Smith Farm, and Lower Cherry Run.
9. Rynd, Steele, Blood and Tarr, Moffatt, Niagara, Dempsey, Cherrytree Run, Kane Run.
10. Columbia, Comen and Beers, Dalzell, Rahway & Co.
11. Petroleum Center, Central Petroleum Company, McElheny, Wm. and James McGray, Egbert, Stevenson, Woods, Tarr Run, Benninghoff.
12. Miller Farm, Gregg & Foster, Pioneer, Clinton Oil Company, Brough & Hegdrick, Patterson and Halsell Farms, lands of Great Republic, Morrison, Henderson, Chicago, Petroleum, Stowell, Huidekoper, Clark, Atkinson, Palmer, Slamburg, Petroleum, Dewey, Evening, Deardorff, Independent Tract and Red Hot, Salisbury and Benninghoff Farms.
13. Titusville, Church Run, Watson Flats, Enterprise, Colorado, National, Holbrook, Davis & Jones, Brown's, Herbert and Vesta, Gerow, Riggleswrth, Nettleton, Pleasantville and vicinity.
14. Pithole, Benn Farm, Cash Up, Booker & Holmden, West Pithole, Tip Top and Oleopolis.
15. West Hickory, Fagundas, Beatty, Williams, Scott, Gorman and vicinity.
16. Tidioute, Dennis Run, Economy, Triumph, Clapp Farm and New London.

Five delegates from each of these districts are to meet in Titusville at seven o'clock this evening, to give expression to the views and desires of the producers of the several fields.

THE FREE PIPE LAW.

Following is the text of the free pipe bill now pending in the Legislature, which will come up for consideration in the House to-morrow:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the provisions of an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the supplements thereto be, and the same are hereby extended to the transportation and storage of petroleum in the counties of Venango, Warren, Forest, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler, Crawford and Erie, and that any company organized for such purposes under the provisions of said act shall have the right to transport, store, insure and ship petroleum, and for that purpose to lay down, construct and maintain pipes, tubing, tanks, offices, and such other machinery, devices or arrangements as may be necessary, and to enter upon, use and occupy such lands as may be requisite for the purposes of the company, and for rights of entry upon rights of way, and the use of materials necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of pipes and fixtures as aforesaid, they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the limitations and restrictions of railroad companies, as contained in an act relating to railroad companies, approved February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the supplements thereto: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the construction of any railroad.

SEC. 2. That any company organized under the provisions of this act may at any time change the location of the whole or any part of their pipes, or construct a branch or branches from any point or points on the main line to any other point or place within the counties aforesaid, but before doing so a majority of the directors of said company shall make or cause to be made a certificate in writing setting forth the proposed change, particularly setting forth the routes and terminals, have the same acknowledged before a notary public and recorded in the same manner as shall be provided in the original articles of the association.

New York Refiners Refuse to Act with the S. I. Co.

NEW YORK, March 9.—At a meeting of the petroleum refiners to-day, a committee was appointed to proceed to the oil regions Monday night to consult with refiners there in reference to the proposed new policy of the South Improvement Company. After the meeting, at the request of the South Improvement Company, the parties met for an interchange of views. The company adhered to their former position, and consented to have New York represented by ten members in the Board of Directors. The New York refiners refused to accept the terms, and they were assured that by standing firm and acting in concert with the creek, they will be able to defeat the intention of the company.

Sudsbie Determined to Build the New Road.

BOSTON, March 9.—At a large meeting of substantial business men, held this evening, resolutions were adopted declaring that the proposed road to the oil regions must and shall be built, and recommending that the city be bonded in one million dollars for the purpose. A committee of fifty, headed by the Mayor of the city, was appointed to attend the meeting at Titusville, Pa., on Tuesday next, to represent Buffalo and carry out the will of the citizens.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the Methodist Conference in Warrenton, Va., Saturday, the Committee of Inquiry in the case of the Rev. Mr. Huston, reported that, without intending to express an opinion on the merits of the case, or in any measure to inculpate the accused, recommend that an investigation be made under direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore district. The report was adopted. An authenticated report has been received setting forth that the girl who made the charges against Huston now denies the allegations under oath, and asserts that she was instigated by certain parties to inculpate him. Huston's unlawful servant, under oath, exonerates Huston of unbecoming conduct. Huston has gone to Washington.

Charles H. Burklin, who shot himself at St. Louis on Friday night, after shooting his wife, was still living on Saturday, and his case presents some strange peculiarities. His wound (in the forehead) has been probed to the depth of about seven inches, and it is believed the ball reached the back part of the skull. He is not only sensible, but says he feels well. He was taken to City Hospital, and when an officer went to the house to remove him he rose from his bed, dressed himself and walked to the ambulance, exhibiting no signs of physical weakness or unusual mental excitement. Mrs. Burklin continued quite low and the extent of her wounds is not yet been ascertained, the physicians deeming it unwise to aggravate them by probing.

In a speech at the installation of the new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, on Saturday, Col. Forney warmly advocated the renomination of Gen. Grant.

Alexis goes to Rio Janeiro direct from Havana, and thence to China via Cape of Good Hope.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed an act requiring the scholars and teachers of the public schools to be vaccinated.

A report reached Wilmington, N. C., that Boss Strong, one of the Robeson county outlaws, was killed on Friday night last, and a posse of officers left to obtain possession of his body and thereby receive large rewards offered.

In Philadelphia last week there were one hundred and eighteen deaths from small-pox.

"Baldwin's Monthly."

Edited and published by Baldwin the Clothier) is one of the prompt and welcome visitors to our sanctum.

The March number comes to us with interesting original contributions from several authors of note. The editorial columns bristle with sharp, pointed paragraphs relating to trade, which are in marked contrast to the hackneyed style of introducing a business to the public.

The article which appears in the first place among the original contributions, is by Laura C. Holloway, and is written in the author's best vein, entitled "*Memories of Actors and Actresses.*"

The selections from other journals evince a painstaking seldom seen in the Monthlies of the present day.

Baldwin's is the largest ready-made clothing business in the United States. His sales *at retail* amount to over twelve hundred thousand dollars annually.

We are authorized to say that Baldwin the Clothier, corner Canal and Broadway, New York, will place any name on his list and send the Monthly free, if the address is sent to him. Each number will be embellished with an original engraving.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Brave Confession.

LONDON, March 9.—Ives Scudamore, one of the directors of the postal telegraph system, admits in a letter that he purposely delayed dispatches touching the recent strike of operatives for the purpose of protecting the public and preventing the spread of insubordination. The letter concludes as follows: "I believe that nobody in my position could hope to delay messages secretly. When messages are withheld the office withholding them must follow my example throughout. To make public admission, I incur the risk of punishment, if justification is impossible. Believing this, I think the public and press have abundant safeguards for the inviolability of telegrams."

Electoral Meeting in Madrid

MADRID, March 9.—A numerously attended electoral meeting of members of the Ministerial party was held in this city to-day. Many leading Unionists and followers of Sagosta were present. The speakers who addressed the meeting claimed to represent the real September revolutionists, and said in Amadeus was embodied all for which that revolution was inaugurated. There was much enthusiasm manifested in favor of the King and constitution. Senor Candau, who was Minister of the Interior in the cabinet formed on the 6th of October, '71, was one of the speakers. He declared that a coalition of opponents of the government was abominable. Serrano, who also spoke, said he swore over the corpse of Gen. Prim to uphold and protect the present dynasty, and he would not be forsworn. He expressed the hope that the Radicals would retrace the steps which they had taken, and said he considered the Republicans the only enemies of the government. Upon the conclusion of the addresses an Electoral Committee was appointed.

Fears of a Revolution in Spain—Exciting Debate in the French Assembly.

PARIS, March 9.—*Le Temps*, in its leste today, says the authorities of Seville, Spain, anticipate a revolutionary outbreak in that city soon, and measures are being taken to suppress any demonstrations that may be made. *L'Univers* asserts that a revolutionary plot was recently discovered in Madrid, and that several of the ringleaders in the movement were executed.

In the National Assembly to-day, Deputy Guarand questioned the Government on the resignation of Pouyer Quertier from the Ministry of Finance. Guarand made a violent assault on Thiers, who, he said, prevented the successful foundation of either a republic or a monarchy, and nothing remained for the country but empire and chaos. Pouyer Quertier defended De La Motte for testifying in whose defense he had been compelled to withdraw from the Ministry. He said De La Motte, who was charged with appropriating funds contributed for relief of French sufferers while he was Prefect of the Department of Eure, was guilty of irregularities but not of embezzlement. M. Cassimir Perier, late Minister of the Interior, believed the course of De La Motte was necessary for the benefit of the public. Gambetta also participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks defended the Government of National Defense. The Assembly finally, after a most animated debate, passed the order of the day.

Secretary Fish's Reply to Earl Granville's Note.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Observer* states that Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville's note concerning the claim for indirect damages has been received, and it expresses the desire of the American government for the final amicable settlement of the whole question. The *Observer* adds that neither the British nor American government is in favor of re-opening the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

The Prince and Princess of Wales departed yesterday for the South of France. A dispatch announces their arrival in Paris, where they will remain three or four days before proceeding.

Coalition Against the Spanish Government.

MADRID, March 10.—The coalition against the Government has organized for the coming elections. It has been decided that a preliminary meeting of the parties entering into coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on first ballot shall be nominated as a candidate for the Cortes. It is agreed that in the Cortes each party shall adhere to its own principles.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 9.—The Assembly Committee on the Reorganization of the Army resolved to disregard the suggestions of General Cissey, Minister of War.

An unfounded report is in circulation that the French Government demanded of the Government of Washington information relative to the sale of arms by the United States during the late war.

The German Charge d'Affaires in this city has informed Count De Remusesi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the pardon by Emperor William of all French culprits now confined in Germany.

A Berne newspaper says Guiseppe Massini, at Turyn, in Tyrol, is making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of Italy.

BRUSSELS, March 10.—It is stated here that all goods having traces of commerce with France decline to entertain proposals for their modification.

PARIS, March 10.—Strong efforts are making to reconcile the differences between Thiers and the Committee of the Assembly on the bill for the control of the press. The committee is willing to abandon its declaratory clause, references to the decrees by which the present Government was established, if the President will guarantee that the act of Bordeaux shall be maintained.

The condition of the national treasury, even after paying the fourth half milliard of indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand.

Signor Minghetti, special Envoy of the Italian Government, has left Rome and is expected here Monday. The recall of Chevalier Nigra is now considered certain.

The *Constitutional* says Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet, couched in friendly terms, requesting an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontier, as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 9, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅛; account, 92⅛. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 92¼; do 10-40s, 89½; do 67, 89; do 6's, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes 66f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton; middling uplands 11½d; 8d. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 24s6d. Cheese 70s.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., March. 9.—The bill in the House repudiating the West Virginia certificates deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign insurance companies doing business in Virginia was ordered to be engrossed. The bill declares that Virginia is not liable for and will not pay any part of the so-called known as the West Virginia portion of the public debt. All amendments to the bill were defeated.

POLITICAL.

The "Liberal" Movement in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 9.—The Reunion and Reform Association of this city call a mass meeting of Liberals of all parties on May 15th, for consultation as to the best means to be adopted for support in this State of the nominees of the Cincinnati Republican National Convention.

Terrible Crime Brought to Light at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 9.—Quite an excitement was created at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in this city last evening, by the discovery that a box shipped from Cincinnati to Thornton, W. Va., said to contain books, contained the body of a human being. The head, legs, arms, hands, &c., were completely severed from the body. The head is shaved, but it is believed to be a female body. The discovery was made by a portion of the lid being knocked off in transferring, when a piece of the mutilated body dropped out.

Meeting of the Bar at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 10, 1872.

A meeting of members of the bar of this city was held in the Circuit Court room yesterday forenoon, and resolutions adopted expressive of esteem and admiration for their deceased brother, Hon. John Coferick, and also tendered the profound sympathies of the Fort Wayne bar to his venerable parents. They agreed to attend his funeral in a body. The time of his burial has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

Whisky, the Great Reaper of Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 10, 1872.

Near this place, last night, an unknown man laid down on the railroad track while intoxicated, and was run over by a passenger train, and instantly killed.

Seth Wilbur Hayne, proprietor of the Utica *Daily Bee*, was on Saturday convicted in that city of libel upon Judge Charles H. Doolittle, in charging him with taking or agreeing to take money from Milton H. Thomson for releasing to him over the trial of Mrs. McCarty, under indictment for murder, and sentenced to four months in the Albany Penitentiary.

A full account is published of the recent religious discussion in Rome between Protestant preachers and Catholic clergy, on the subject "Was St. Peter Ever in Rome?" Father Gavazzi sided with the Protestants in maintaining the negative. The proceedings terminated amicably, both parties claiming to have the best of the debate.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Labor Reformers at Work.

Question as to the Reception of the New Spanish Minister.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1872.

The Small-Pox.

The Board of Health have to-day issued a statement that during the past week indications of the increase of small-pox have been painfully apparent, and call for renewed admonitions to the public upon the importance of personal protection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1872.

Bates Will Not Resign.

United States Attorney Bates, of Utah, will reply to the Attorney General's request, asking his resignation, to-morrow. Bates will refuse to comply with this invitation, on the ground that no charges are brought against him, and until recently the Department of Justice expressed its entire satisfaction with his course in the Mormon prosecutions. In this connection it may be stated that Dr. Newman had a recent interview with the President, wherein the latter was urged to persist in the prosecution of the Mormons, as the country would not now indorse any compromise with the anomalous condition of affairs in Utah. Dr. Newman ended by stating that Bates's resignation should be demanded, both as a matter of policy and justice.

The Labor Reformers.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers has been in session here for several days, making arrangements for work in the coming campaign. They have agreed to engage commodious headquarters, and will at once begin to print and circulate their documents. They have consulted freely with Judge Davis, and report him as in full sympathy with their movement.

The Kentucky Claims.

A decision is not expected by the counsel for the State of Kentucky in their case against Secretary Boutwell for two weeks.

The Spanish American Claims Commission has only received thirteen claims, and in only one has evidence as yet been taken, and in this case the only testimony was on the American side.

Information Asked For and Refused.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, will attempt to call the attention of the House to-morrow to the letter of the Secretary of War, giving reasons why he cannot comply with the House resolution of inquiry, and Beck will ask that he be directed to furnish the information heretofore requested.

An Open Question.

The question whether Polo shall be received as Spanish Minister is still unsettled. The State Department does not look upon his designation with the least favor, and in the present delicate condition of affairs between the United States and Spain, Polo's presence will, it is feared, be only calculated to increase the complications of the situation. If the Department can obtain in time certain speeches and pamphlets against this country, the authorship which is attributed to Polo, they may be made the basis of expressing a wish not to receive him.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1872.

DEFICIENT IN RESERVES

Out of forty banks in this city, nineteen are deficient in their reserve. Of fifty-one New York banks, twenty-four are deficient in their reserve.

GEN. HOWARD'S MISSION.

Instructions to Gen. Howard, as special Indian Commissioner, state that apprehensions exist that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and military authorities, whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated. To prevent this, Gen. Howard is, after proceeding so Arizona and New Mexico, to take such action as may be deemed best for preserving the peace. Howard is invested with the largest propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation farther east in the territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily guarded by the efforts of the government and by philanthropic citizens.

SODA ASH INTEREST.

A delegation of manufacturers interested in free soda ash had a further hearing to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committee. Arguments in favor of placing soda ash on the free list were favorably received by the committees.

THE REVENUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the Collectors of Customs to notify fishermen on the line of the British American possessions that the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 14, 1871, relating to the fisheries, will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, Great Britain, Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island; and to warn them that the fishing privileges are carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the time of the ratification of the treaty. The Secretary states that there is reason to apprehend that the British authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their in-shore fisheries during the season of 1872.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Commerce have finally agreed on a bill, first, allowing materials for the construction of steamships, by section or otherwise, to be entered free of duty, and allowing drawback; second, ship supplies and coal to be withdrawn from bond duty free; third, American vessels registered in foreign countries allowed to register as American vessels within two years; fourth, steamships of foreign build, of not less than one thousand tons, may be purchased and be entitled to American registers; fifth, in case of war all said ships may be used in the marine service by the government on appraisement.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1872.

NEWS PICKINGS.

The counsel for Foster, the car-hook murderer, applied to-day for a stay of proceedings. Decision reserved.

The Legislative Committee investigating quarantine affairs to-day heard considerable testimony, eliciting the fact that the bills collected were subject to a commission of five per cent. for the benefit of the officials.

Dr. John F. Baker, the oldest dentist in the country, died to-day.

John R. Lawrence, one of the oldest carriage manufacturers, died last evening.

The gas companies to-day agreed to lower the price of gas, reducing the expenditures of the city therefor to the amount of about $15,000 per month.

A large meeting of oil merchants and refiners was held to-day, to consider the proposition of the Southern Improvement Company to buy out the oil refineries of this city. The proceedings were private. A report was submitted on a plan for permanent organization.

There were nine cases of small-pox yesterday and twenty-four during the week. Vaccination is increasing.

The lawyer David Dudly Field is reported by the *Tribune* newspaper to have denounced Attorney General Barlow as a malicious, stupid scoundrel yesterday in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee. This was expunged from the testimony by the Committee. Barnard's counsel say they will show that the new reform Judge gave more references in one month to one client than Barnard ever gave one man in a whole year.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied an application for the attachment of Sheppard Knapp, Receiver of Bowling Green Savings Bank, for refusing to produce the books of the institution before the Register in Bankruptcy.

The Senate Committee, which had under consideration for several months the various projects for underground railroads, has reported favorably on what is known as Beach's pneumatic underground railroad for the city of New York.

Mrs. Jane Madden to-day recovered five thousand dollars against the Staten Island Ferry Company for the death of her husband by the Westfield explosion last June.

The stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn for an injunction restraining the directors from speculating in their own stocks. A reference was ordered to take testimony in the matter.

TAMMANY REORGANIZING.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society tonight it was resolved to disband the ward organization of the society and begin reorganization by assembly districts. It was arranged that the Tammany Hall general committee should consist of one representative from each election district of every assembly district, and also that assembly district organization should be formed to consist of four representatives from each election district in various assembly districts. A meeting is to be held Monday evening when the movement for reorganization will be pushed forward vigorously.

WHAT GARVEY KNEW ABOUT TAMMANY.

In the trial of Mayor Hall yesterday morning, Judge Daly decided that Garvey must answer the questions objected to on the pre tense by defendant's counsel, and that he might be asked to tell all he knew about the fraudulent claims and their payment.

Garvey was then put into the witness box, and examined by Mr. Tremaine.

Q. Was the claim you got paid for, and of which this is a copy, a just and honest one?

A. No, sir. (Laughter.)

Q. How was it made up; on what foundation was it made, what part, if any, was just?

Ex-Recorder Smith objected. Such a line of examination could serve no purpose beyond gratifying the audience by going into particulars.

Mayor Hall whispered to counsel.

Ex-Recorder Smith—The defendant says he is willing to have it all in.

Mr. Peckham—I object to telling us what the Mayor said. I do not think we ought to be told that the Mayor wishes it all in, and his counsel doing their best to keep it all out.

Q. You gave a portion of the items forming the foundation of this bill as part of other claims presented? Please state the others.

A. Fifty thousand dollars in cash, said to be for the Legislature, taken to Mr. William M. Tweed, at Albany, by my brother. Sixty thousand dollars for working expenses for W. M. Tweed, in 1869 and 1870, at Greenwich, Conn., and for work on a house at Coscobb, done by his order for a friend. About $13,000 for work done for Mr. E. A. Woodward, at Greenwich, Conn., and $300 for plastering a house on Fifty-fifth street for Mr. Walter Roche.

Q. Now, Mr. Garvey, were these claims verified in accordance with the requirements of the law and accompanied by a sworn affidavit? How could he stopped the witness answered "No, sir."

Q. Did you, or any one in your behalf, at any other time make affidavit verifying that account? No, sir.

Q. Before you presented the amount, did you receive from Woodward a memorandum giving the amount and date of the account you were requested to make out, draw up and present, and also a memorandum of the subject matter that should constitute the account?

Mr. Burrill objected.

Judge Daly admitted the question.

The witness then answered—Yes, I received it on a little piece of paper.

The Court then adjourned until Monday. Hall's friends say there is nothing in Garvey's statement implicating the former. It is reported that Ingersoll is also in town, and in due time will appear and testify.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1872.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BARNARD.

The investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard proceeded yesterday, but no evidence was given to criminate the Judge's official conduct. The charges against him are published, and are in substance as follows: First, that he released on *habeas corpus*, without the knowledge of the District Attorney, some fifty prisoners in suits dating from 1867 to 1871; second, that he conspired with Fisk, Gould and others to defraud the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad corruptly, and illegally ordered the arrest of H. Blydenburgh; third, that he corruptly assisted in gaining the election of Fisk and Gould as directors of that road; third, that he illegally and corruptly appointed James H. Coleman, a defaulter to the thousand shares of Erie stock owned by English stockholders; fourth, that he gave a corrupt decision in denying a motion for alimony; fifth that he discharged on *habeas corpus* six men charged with illegal registration as voters at an election, in which he was running for the Supreme Court; sixth, that he has shown favoritism to James H. Coleman, in appointing him referee in a large number of cases the past three years; seventh, that he has made large and extraordinary allowances to counsel in cases to lawyers practising before him; eighth, that his conduct on the bench is unbecoming and unjudicial, in that he has been overbearing, indecent; he has abused respectable members of the bar, and been influenced by openly avowed intentions to assist his friends. At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses last evening, Barnard's counsel claimed that many of the charges against him date back previous to the time he at present fills, and said that while they discovered nothing of importance in them, that cannot easily be refuted and explained, they denied the right of a legislative committee to impeach or remove an officer elected by the people for acts done previous to his acceptance of the present term of office. The Committee decided to consider the question next Friday, to which time they adjourned.

We may add that a glance at the names of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Company would, to any one conversant with the affairs of gentlemen of well known standing, many of whom have had great experience in connection with other important lines.—*Railway Gazette, &c.*

The importance of the Northern Pacific road, or the value of the security it offers can scarcely be overrated, and as such we commend it to the favorable notice of the consideration of any of our readers who are seeking first class investments or contemplating a settlement on the other side of the water. All the bonds being available to pay for lands or the company at 81 10 United States currency.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

Much of the individuality of the Northern Pacific route traverses is of unsurpassed fertility. The soil and climate are alike favorable to the farmer, and the timber is unsurpassed for its profitable the land is available for grazing.

And here the fact should not be lost sight of, that by its connection at one end with the Canadian lines, and by its proximity to British Columbia at the other, it will become an international line, fraught with social and commercial advantages to both countries, and the link to a magnificent, knowrto be secure bond by which we are every day becoming more closely allied in feelings and aspirations with our cousins in America.—*Nothingham Journal, England.*

In whichever way the Northern Pacific Railroad is regarded, whether as to executive management, route, resources, or business, it is a great enterprise of universal interest. The northern portion of the American Continent is rapidly becoming the bond of union between the trade of Asia and of Europe. Its railways, and especially the Northern Pacific Railway will naturally command a great through traffic; and the local business will increase year by year with the development of the country. The line passes through one of the best wheat-growing regions in the world, and through districts teeming with many kinds of mineral wealth. These are the elements that attract population, and population implies industry, by which wealth is accumulated and distributed.—*Money Market Review, London.*

Evidence is afforded that the local traffic will be enormous. Beyond Dakota the route lies through Montana, three times the size of the Empire State of New York, with lands of unsurpassed fertility, unequaled for grazing purposes, and with large deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal—features which, with its pure and salubrious atmosphere and dry climate are sure to draw to it an immense population and capital. With the extension of the line to Puget Sound goods will be conveyed between Liverpool and Yokohama in thirteen days less time than by the Suez Canal. Thus, independent of colonial interests, Great Britain, which can afford to neglect nothing that will end in maintaining her ascendency in the Far East-trade, has an immense stake in the completion of the Northern Pacific road.—*Herepath's Railway Journal, London.*

Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

Full line of fish of all kinds at the Checkered Front. Dealers visiting the city will do well to get prices of T. C. Jenkins. Also teas, sugars, syrups and general merchandise.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Dr. W. A. McCandless.

Of 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, to-day the most noted physician in this country, for the cure of Piles, Fissure Fistula and all disease of the lower bowels, will be found at his rooms, Union Depot Hotel, only until Friday evening. Best of reference given. Consultation free.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID—APPLY immediately, at No. 416 Center avenue.

WANTED—PLUMBER—A PLUMBER. One who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to D. C. HOFFMAN, Youngstown, O.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—TWO EXPERIENCED Advertising Solicitors. Address, with reference, R., Postoffice Box 762.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to go to Abel's Rat Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—BOARDING—ABOUT April 1st, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address, stating location and terms, Box A. F. R. Commercial office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—SITUATION with Rats, Mice or Roaches to go to Abel's Rat Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—BOARDING—ABOUT April 1st, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address, stating location and terms, Box A. F. R. Commercial office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—SITUATION by a young man who has had some business experience, and would take a position as salesman in a wholesale or retail hardware establishment. For particulars address Z Y . . N. Box 92 Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—AN active Business Man who has an extensive acquaintance with city merchants. To such a one, with proper references and good address, may address Box G. E. S, Commercial office.

WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—Situation in Woolen Mill by working practical Man as Superintendent and Designer and Manager. Can also take charge of Weave Room and Dye House. Best of reference and security given if required. Interest in profits of Mill desirable. Address A. J. T., Mexico, Juniata county, Pa.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER—A responsible, energetic man who can command a cash capital of $6,000, to take the Office Management of an Established Manufactory, with capacity for business of over $100,000 per annum; yielding 100 per cent profit. Address "COMPANY," this office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF active, energetic Young Men to act as Agents for THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in city and country. Only such as can give good references as to character and ability need apply. Liberal terms to first-class men. Apply only in person. No written application desired. Outfit furnished. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st a large third story front room at 188 Second avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO'S Perfumery, 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling of 6 Rooms, on Grove street, near Center avenue. Inquire of THOMAS COHAIN, No. 154 Center avenue.

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, by stairs. tf

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—WITH POWER, A LARGE and desirable Room, on second floor. Apply to PHILLIPS, BIGELKESTAFF & CO., corner First avenue and Ferry street.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, 164 Fifth avenue, Allegheny. Inquire at Office of Anchor Cotton Mills, corner of Robinson and Balkam streets, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Homewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad, for sale or lease, or will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

FOR RENT—ROOMS ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room to Basement fronting Fifth avenue; one Room in Second story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for first-class occupants. Inquire of R. DARRAGH, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue. tf

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 169. The large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue, convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HATTERSLEY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE City Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, several in sums of one thousand dollars, said principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently recommended to capitalists as a desirable investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. H. ELLIS, Treasurer, Third National Bank.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY—To close a Joint Partnership Account. This property, known as the CAMDEN ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware river. Has a deep dock front on the river of 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet.

The improvements consist of a Rolling Mill, Out Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Offices, &c.; all in good condition.

The Mill was erected by rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 10 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week.

The location is one of the best in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct from mill being unsurpassed.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED Drug Store of W. H. Hill, deceased, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Will give possession on April 1st. Apply to R. E. SELLERS & Co., 42 Wood street, or address Mrs. W. H. HILL, McKeesport, Pa. FMW

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—FOR A Man with small capital. Desiring to engage in other business. Will sell the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of my Store, No.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT, who has been in Philadelphia, the guest of Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, since Friday, returns to Washington this morning. On Friday morning he received a large number of calls from the most prominent citizens; in the afternoon he returned a number of these, and in the evening was present at a reception given by his host in his honor, at which the *elite* of the social and political elements of Philadelphia were present. At a late hour the President went to the public banquet given to Col. FORNEY by the merchants and business men of the city. On Saturday he received the Centennial Commissioners at the house of Mr. CHILDS, and in the evening dined with them at the residence of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

JUDGE DAVIS wants to be President and evidently believes or is inclined to believe that he is going to be. The maggot is *fully* in his head. It generally kills the victim this afflicted—rather leads him to kill himself. DAVIS begins to manifest symptoms which should lead those whose expectations are centered in him to look after him. For instance, the other day a Labor Reform Committee waited on him—for Judge DAVIS, worth two millions of dollars, is the Labor Reform candidate you know—when a mutual admiration scene occurred. Judge DAVIS renewed his acceptance of the Labor Reform nomination "and the whole platform of the party without reservation." There could not be better evidence than this that the maggot is at work and that Presidential insanity has already set in. He having swallowed "the whole platform without reservation," now let us see Democrats and Republicans coalesce with the Labor Reformers in taking him as their candidate. The presumption involves another: either that DAVIS is doing a smart business at demagoging on his own account, or the aforesaid Democrats and Republicans are so hard run as to care neither for principles or professions.

We are shortly to have another royal visitor. The Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, who is said for some time past to have desired that one of the Prussian princes should visit this country, has lately held several conversations with Mr. BANCROFT on the subject, and has finally selected Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who is at present on a voyage to Egypt and Nubia, to make the visit. The Prince is not only a soldier of great ability, but has also won considerable eminence in the more difficult fields of diplomacy. His military campaigns in 1866 and 1870 are well known: but it is not so generally understood that during the last few months he has been entrusted with a number of delicate diplomatic missions to the courts of Italy, Austria and Russia, in the discharge of which he has acquitted himself with distinguished success, bringing about a more cordial understanding between Germany and all those countries. It is to be presumed, therefore, that his visit to the United States is intended by the Emperor WILLIAM not only as an expression of his good will to this country, but also for the purpose of cementing still more closely the friendly relations existing between the two powers. He will be received with the utmost favor and courtesy.

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in the general plan of the grand centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, in commemoration of the completion of our first century of national existence. The Commissioners nominated by the Governors of the several States and commissioned by the President as a board to have charge of the general management have held a meeting in Philadelphia, and perfected an organization as follows: President, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Vice Presidents, Orestes A. Cleveland, of New Jersey; Henry Probasco, of Ohio; Wm. M. Byrd, of Alabama; J. D. Creigh, of California; Robert Lowry, of Iowa, temporary Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of the following distinguished gentlemen: Daniel J. Morrell, of this State; J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York; Geo. H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; Wm. Prescott Smith, of Maryland; W. M. Wood, of Virginia; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, and John: G. Stevens, of New Jersey. Although upwards of four years are yet to expire before the opening of the exhibition, it is none too long a period to invest it with the truly national character which it is hoped it will possess. The occasion will be worthy of the noblest ceremonies and the utmost liberality, and it is to be hoped the several States of the Union will lose no time in addressing their best energies to the task of preparation for it.

IT is well known that not a few among the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States were in favor of fixing the President's term of office at a longer period than that which was finally adopted, and that a series of interesting debates took place as to whether a long or short term would be likely most to promote the public good. Numerous objections were urged against both propositions, and the period of four years was eventually chosen as a compromise between the two. The New York *Bulletin* calls for the republication of these debates in some one of the daily newspapers, and advances the proposition that Presidential elections should be made decennial instead of quadrennial; urging that the Federal Constitution having been variously amended since its adoption, in order to adjust its provisions to the varying necessities of the country, there is no reason why the question of the revision of the Presidential term of office should not also receive the careful consideration to which its importance entitles it. The *Bulletin* holds that accomplished facts have shown quadrennial Presidential elections to be one of the chief causes of the political evils of the time, and calls for the republication of the debates in question as the first step towards educating the people up to a perception of the necessity of a change in this regard.

ELSEWHERE is printed the population of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts, into which the bill in the Legislature proposes to divide Allegheny county. In population they are as nearly equal as it is possible to make them without dividing wards. Both are Republican, as indeed almost any division of the county would inevitably be. Since, therefore, political considerations do not interfere, a few simple rules only need be consulted. First after population, the districts should be homogeneous in territory and interests—more especially the latter. Second, no division should be made which would tend to antagonize localities, which should be so joined as to restrain any such tendency, and produce harmony and strength in Congress for the county and every part of it. A purely Pittsburgh or a purely Allegheny district, or a division partaking of like characteristics, might not serve this end. And in our judgment such a division first of all should be avoided. Unfortunately, our natural divisions by the rivers, and into cities and boroughs, render the realization of this manifestly right principle not quite so easy, though the obstacles are by no means insurmountable. Some of our great factories are on the South Side, with the warehouses and places of business in Pittsburgh, and the dwelling places of the owners in Allegheny. To combine all three in a single district is not perhaps practicable. The effort we think should be to reconcile as far as possible two of these peculiarities in the situation—probably those relating to business—by throwing them into one district. Whether the proposed division accomplishes this as perfectly as it can be done, there naturally will be a difference of opinion. It is probable that those who address themselves to the task will at once realize the difficulties in the case, and in the end may not do better than has been done at Harrisburg. Personal interest, we think, should be subordinated to the considerations we have referred to. That they have not been in the proposed division we are not aware.

We have several times referred to the salutary change of public sentiment which is going on in the West concerning the subject of protection to American industry. A corresponding alteration in the opinions of many of the most thoughtful persons in the Southern States appears also to be taking place. As a sign of the times in this particular it may be noted that the Virginia Legislature, last week, passed resolutions requesting Congress to reduce the present rate of import duty on sumac brought from foreign markets, while, as reaching to larger interests and industries, the speech of General IMBODEN on the mineral resources of Virginia, delivered before the Legislature a short time ago, may be cited not only as an exceedingly able and convincing argument for the continuance of the governmental policy of protecting the coal and iron interests of the country, but also as showing the progress of the encouraging change to which we have referred. General IMBODEN is in an unusual degree a representative man of what may be called the New South. He said, after referring to the mineral resources of Virginia and other Southern States:

"What we were a purely agricultural people, it was natural that many amongst us should have opposed the policy of protection which they regarded as designed to benefit the North at the expense of the South; but now that we so much need the establishment of manufactures in our own midst, it seems to me we should be united as one man in support of a policy that will encourage the investment of capital in every form in our State."

The necessity of Virginia is the necessity of all her sister States. There is no problem in which their people, white and black, are more interested than in the development of their wonderful mineral resources, the utilization of their immense water advantages, and the building up of manufactures of various kinds. Upon her soil and beneath it the South has the means and implements of a future more prosperous and powerful than she ever dreamed of, if she only goes the right way to work to secure it. And the continued ascendancy of the Republican party is the only way in which the tariff can be preserved and the industries of the country protected. Let the Southern States think of these things.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The proposed sub-division of Allegheny county, into two Congressional Districts, under the new apportionment, has created considerable local interest. We give below a list of the several election precincts in the county, with the population as ascertained by the last census, and as these districts stand in the apportionment bill as it has already passed the House. The Twenty-second District is composed of the first fourteen wards of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs and townships south of the rivers. The Twenty-third District embraces the remainder of the county, to wit: the 15th and 23d wards of Pittsburgh, inclusive, Allegheny City, the townships and boroughs between the rivers and north of the rivers. This division is as near equal as to population as it is possible to make it, although it may not suit the notions of some of the interests of others.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

1st ward, Pittsb'h	4,336	8th ward	5,488
2d ward	3,061	9th ward	4,935
3d ward	2,602	10th ward	3,196
4th ward	3,329	11th ward	4,859
5th ward	4,901	12th ward	6,697
6th ward	7,467	13th ward	3,229
7th ward	4,778	14th ward	4,705
Baldwin	3,104	West Pittsburgh	5,095
Chartiers	2,269	Mifflin	5,088
Collins'ville	1,069	Peebles	1,430
Finley	1,170	Neville	269
Jefferson	2,066	North Fayette	1,483
West Elizabeth	1,000	South Fayette	1,929
Lower St. Clair	5,322	Robinson	2,878
Allentown	772	Scott	1,807
Birmingham	8,603	Snowden	1,258
East Birmingham	9,488	Stowe	739
Monongahela	1,153	Union township	1,980
Mount Washington	1,988	Union borough	1,335
Ormsby	2,225	Upper St. Clair	810
South Pittsburgh	2,095	Crescent	564
Total			130,679

TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT.

15th ward, Pittsb'g	3,290	20th ward	2,273
16th ward	3,090	21st ward	2,502
17th ward	5,161	22d ward	987
18th ward	922	23d ward	1,599
19th ward	2,445		
Plum	1,300	Penn	2,685
N. Versailles	2,461	Patton	1,193
S. Versailles	2,194	Lincoln	1,799
Mckeesport	2,525	Howard	1,300
Wilkins	1,455	Elizabeth township	1,960
Braddock	1,790	Elizabeth borough	1,196
Verona	380		
1st ward, Allegheny	4,729	5th ward	4,459
2d ward	9,010	6th ward	4,600
3d ward	12,507	7th ward	5,300
4th ward	10,502	8th ward	7,182
East Deer	1,300	McCandless	957
West Deer	1,799	Nevillecure	3,816
Fawn	681	Millvale	2,466
Tarentum	944	Pine	718
Etna	1,447	Reserve	1,600
Franklin	716	Richland	709
Hampton	930	Ross	1,622
Shaler	1,473	Bellevue	1,447
Harrison	1,870	Sewickly township	443
Indiana	2,906	Sewickley borough	1,477
Sharpsburg	2,176	Ohio	685
Kilbuck	1,919		
Leet	629	Total	131,525
Marshall	705		

RECAPITULATION.
TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT.

First fourteen wards, Pittsburgh	64,110
Districts south of rivers	66,569
Total	130,679

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Fifteenth and Twenty-third wards, inclusive	21,905
Districts between rivers	34,313
Allegheny	53,189
North Side, townships and boroughs	22,066
Total	131,525
Total population of the county	262,204

AN EMPRESS OFFENDED.

When the Germans of Milwaukee protested against giving the Grand Duke ALEXIS a public reception at the expense of the city, probably few of them anticipated that their act would ever become the subject of imperial remark. If a St. Petersburg correspondent of a Breslau journal tells the truth, the Russian Empress, carefully reading the newspaper reports of her son's American tour, was deeply indignant at the affront put upon him in Milwaukee, and the fact that Germans were the offenders gave poignancy to the wound. Her Majesty spoke of their conduct as "boorish," with the element of "ingratitude" superadded, it seems, as the Empress quite ignored, even if they condescended to remember the circumstance, that the Grand Duke is actually betrothed to a Prussian princess, whom he is to marry after his return to Europe! The depravity which could ignore or disregard so powerful and interesting a claim upon the kind and respectful consideration of the German nationality everywhere is surely very deplorable in itself, and as evidence of the deterioration of Teutonic loyalty in this country. The wickedness implied in the protest of the Germans appears more glaring and inexcusable in contrast with the admirable example set them by native born citizens. In recollection of their Muscovite enthusiasm it must be at once conceded that no shadow of a pretense can be alleged that the Germans were led astray by mere republican hatred of despotism.

Our sympathies are somewhat moved by the manner in which some of our German contemporaries are affected by her Russian Majesty's indignation. In their assumption that if the Prussian Princess referred to is a well educated young lady, the honor of the alliance is all on the Russian side, we quite agree. That we believe is always true in such partnerships, and the royal birth of the masculine party to the contract makes no difference. It is also true no doubt that the old Russian policy of forming marriage alliances with the German courts has been favorable to the progress of freedom, and is with good reason unpopular in Germany. Her Russian majesty ought to have known and made allowance for these prejudices or opinions, and she might thus have escaped the error or inconsequence of claiming gratitude on purely imaginary grounds. Her assumption is, however, after all not surprising. The truth is that one of the strong foundations of monarchy in Germany is the atmosphere of imaginative and affectionate sentimentalism with which royalty is still invested. Formerly powerful enough to sustain all the pretensions of divine right, it even now surrounds kings and queens and their families with a respect which may yet last for many a day. By the most worthy of the humble classes, untouched by modern radicalism, a good king is looked up to with an affectionate reverence which extends to his family, and culture often refines and elevates instead of weakening or destroying the sentiment, a truth abundantly illustrated in the history of German literature since its revival in the last century. It is, therefore, not remarkable that the Russian Empress, herself a German, was offended that members of her nationality failed to recognize the sentimental respect which seemed due to her son as the prospective son-in-law of the German Emperor. Her Majesty is apparently not aware how completely the American governments are republicanized, in spite of their love for the fatherland. When they shall have outgrown the spirit of antagonism to its opposite, with which their republicanism is still sometimes disturbed, they will be able to comprehend how Americans are occasionally able to render honor to a traveling Prince without either "servility" or a sacrifice of principle.

THE complimentary banquet given to Colonel Forney last Friday night, by the merchants and importers of Philadelphia, for the purpose of testifying their commendation of his course as Collector of the port, and their appreciation of him as a man and journalist, was a notable affair, reflecting credit alike on those who tendered it and upon the guest whom it was designed to honor. Men of every conceivable shade of politics were there, and all united in paying testimony to Colonel Forney's large intellectual ability, and moral uprightness. In some respects the entertainment was the highest compliment which he can ever hope to receive. It was an ovation of which any man might feel proud. No class of persons are more keen-sighted or apt to placea man at his true value, than the representatives of the great commercial interests of the country; and their testimony to the readiness, diligence, efficiency and unselfishness with which Colonel Forney has discharged the duties of the varied and arduous positions which in the course of his extended public career he has been called upon to fill, may be set down as having a value which, post-prandial proceedings of a similar character very seldom, indeed, possess. The tribute derives additional value from the fact that the President of the United States was present on the occasion to manifest the esteem which, in common with the rest of the company, he felt for Colonel Forney.

REFERRING to the new Boston journalistic enterprise, the daily *Globe*, the New York *Sun* cites it as "curious", that although there are a number of journals of considerable pretensions published at the Hub, "the effort to establish a first rate paper there has never been successful;" a fact which it attributes principally to the extraordinary intelligence of the people, who, it says, "are so exceedingly well informed on all subjects that they do not stand in any need of newspapers." This is a new and somewhat original view of the subject of the circulation of newspapers. Are we really to infer that the enormous circulation upon which our luminous New York contemporary boasts itself, is chiefly due to the ignorance of the community, and that in proportion as they become enlightened and intelligent they have no further use for it?

The *Irish Republic* advises the Irish Republicans to stand by Grant as the fairest and kindest man to all races that ever sat in the Presidential chair.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the choruses it is proposed to have sung at the Boston Jubilee is the noble bass aria and chorus "*Possenti Numi*," from Mozart's "Zauberflote," with Moore's words, "Almighty God." The solo passage will be borne by five thousand bass voices, and the chorus by the full choral force of twenty thousand, full instrumental effects also being introduced.

A new building material, in the shape of a pure sandstone of a negative gray color, and free from lime, iron, and other deleterious elements, has been discovered on the Kankakee river, and Chicago is delighted with it.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that, during the great forest fires of last fall, the atmosphere seemed charged with fire, and ready to burst into spontaneous combustion. The following fact, which is well authenticated, may tend to account for the combustibility of the atmosphere in the pine woods, and to suggest the reason why the fire seemed to leap thousands of feet into new and unexpected places in our cities. The United States lightkeeper on Green Island, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, states that at the time of the Peshtigo fire the family garments from the wash, hanging upon the clothes-lines in the yard, were saturated with turpentine brought in the atmosphere over the water from the land, ten miles distant.

A Meriden, Conn., lad, a few days ago, was brought before a court for truancy and other boyish misbehavior, and when asked the reason for his conduct, replied, "I've got a stepmother." The court held it to be a valid defense, and let him go.

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* during the past week was set up by young ladies. The compositors exercised the privilege which all men have, of leaving off work on Saturday before last, because their foreman had been dismissed, and the proprietors exercised their freedom in like manner by employing a full corps of girl printers in their place.

More German sense. It has been decided to establish a central statistical office under government for the whole German empire. The office is to have its seat at Berlin, and to record all statistics of population, agriculture, and principally of commerce and industry.

A portrait of Paul Revere, painted by Copley, has just come to light in Massachusetts. When found it was in a perishing condition, but it has been carefully and completely restored. The plucky hero of the famous ride is represented as sitting before his silversmith's bench, in white shirt sleeves and a blue waistcoat, with a piece of silver ware in his left hand, his head resting on the right and a few graving tools beside him. The figure is one of great strength, and the face denotes power and determination.

Now what did that hen mean? Out in Illinois an egg was recently laid, the body of which is described as being about the size and shape of an ordinary egg; but instead of a hard shell, it is surrounded by a soft, flexible, thin membrane, something like the inside lining of an egg, only thicker and tougher. But one end of the egg has a head affixed, with one or two feathers attached. At the other end, directly opposite the head, is a tail, about two inches long. The tail, like the body, is filled with a yellowish fluid, and is nothing more than a continuation of the body.

Now that the Omaha bridge over the Mississippi is complete, there is an unbroken line of rail from Oakland, Cal., to Boston, 3,539 miles, and even a further distance down in Maine, counting up in all probably 4,000.

An Illinois farmer, a wool raiser, has kept his annual clip for five years past, and threw it all upon the market at once, the other day. It amounted to over 14,000 pounds, and he got sixty-five cents per pound all round.

A somewhat ascetically inclined gentleman having written to the Bishop of Quebec as to the sinfulness of dancing, Bishop TURGEON concludes his reply with these words: "I am alive to the danger of frivolity, but there are greater dangers in a young man's path; I would rather see my son too fond of the ball-room than too shy of it."

The sensational style of temperance lecturing, as recently introduced in New York, is to begin by a moving tableaux of an old bleareyed woman dressed in scanty apparel, leading one ragged child, followed by two more with a pitcher of gin in one hand, staggering across the stage.

A Chicago thief actually stole the small-pox a few nights ago. He took it by carrying off a suit of infected clothing, left in an out-house preliminary to burial.

"Westward the star of Empire takes its way." New York, which in 1840 had forty Representatives in Congress, as against five from the States of Illinois and Missouri, now has but thirty-two against thirty-two from these same States.

PERSONAL.

Baron Von Offenberg, the new Prussian Minister to the United States, who is expected to arrive in Washington about the middle of the present month, promises, if only half that is said concerning his antecedent services is true, to prove a most acceptable and popular representative. He has held various positions connected with the diplomatic service in other countries, but recently has been, and is yet a member of the European Commission for enlarging the mouth of the Danube. He has given invaluable service to that work, and in all he does more pride in its results than in any title or other position he ever held—an evidence that he is a practical common sense man, and will honor the post of honor to which he has just been appointed.

A dear little heroine, Mary Wouner, of York, this State, discovered a broken rail on the railroad track the other day, and thereupon swung her apron to the engineer of an approaching train in so energetic a fashion that he stopped his train and saved it from destruction.

General Joseph E. Johnson has been elected President of the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. Somewhat over seven years ago the same General had his headquarters in that institution for a week or thereabouts, until one fine morning he found that Sherman had taught him his lesson so thoroughly that there was no use in remaining a moment longer. His army, together with the faculty and students of the College, also went away at the same time. General Johnson should tell his new pupils how it was done. It would be interesting.

General Sherman appears to be pushing his European relaxations with the same inflexible and tireless energy with which he was wont to prosecute his military campaigns during the war. On his recent arrival at Florence, although unavoidably fatigued by an harassing journey of eighteen hours' duration on Italian railways, which are far from being of the most easy-going species, General Sherman insisted on commencing immediately his visits to Florentine monuments of art and memorials. He had already seen and admired much before retiring in the evening. The next day he completed his investigations, paid visits to several persons of interest in the neighborhood, called on Mr. Anthony Trollope, the well known British author, in his villa near Fiesole, and old Hiram Powers, the sculptor, whose studio he examined with evident interest. On the next day he went to Pisa by train—a short journey of but few hours' duration—in order to visit the famous Campo Santo, in the cathedral and the leaning tower, but came back promptly to Florence to assist at a grand ball and reception given in his honor in the Palazzo Orsini by the American Consul General. Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant Grant, probably complained of the rapidity of his movements as much as his own veterans sometimes grumbled when they fancied he unlooked their feet for marching. The doubtless tired the youngsters out, long before this.

One of the most remarkable colored men of the time is said to be John Lynch, the Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives. He is not over twenty-three, and could not read at the time of the capture of Natchez by the Union forces. Having received his first lessons at one of the American Missionary Association teachers, a Northern lady, he has since been so diligent as to have acquired a fair general English education and a tolerably good acquaintance with law. His character stands unblemished, and his habits of study and attention to business are such that a distinguished career may with certainty be predicted for him. He excels as a presiding officer.

What else had he a right to expect? General S. Cooper, who resigned the Adjutant Generalship of the United States army to join the Confederate army in our late civil war, is now living in want in Virginia at the age of seventy years. A proposal has been made to raise a fund for his relief.

A lady writing from Florence to a friend says that Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, is engaged upon "the most beautiful female figure the world has ever seen," and that it will require ten years to complete the work. "You know, my dear friend," said Hart, "it takes the Almighty nineteen years to make a perfect woman."

New York is somewhat excited over the report of a young lady who is to make her appearance on the stage in a few months, who is said to be talented, accomplished, wealthy, highly-respected, and—strange to say—the daughter of a clergyman.

Mr. Buckstone announces in the London papers that Mr. Sothern's success in the United States has been so great that he will not appear at the Haymarket Theatre in May, as previously announced, but postpone his engagement for another season.

Mrs. Solon Robinson, wife of the former agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, died at Crown Point, Ind., last week, after a long and painful illness, aged 72 years. She was the first white woman who settled in Lake county, and was noted for unostentatious charities. She leaves two children—Mrs. Strait, residing in Minnesota, and Mrs. L. G. Bedell, of Crown Point, with the latter of whom she lived at the time of her death.

TENDER AND TRUE.

He stole from its nest in my golden hair
A knot of ribband blue;
He placed on my hand a jewel rare,
And whispered soft as he held it there—
Tender and true—adieu! adieu!

The almond was bending with blossoms white,
The roses blushed through the dew;
The violet smiled in the glowing light,
And life was happy, and hope was bright,
Tender and true, adieu! adieu!

They brought my soldier home to me,
And my knot of ribband blue;
But the cruel wound on the brow was hid
By the flag dropped over the coffin-lid,
Tender and true—adieu! adieu!

The almond flowers in the breezes shake,
The roses still blush through the dew;
But the springtime of hope will never wake,
And the lone, lone heart will wait till it break,
Tender and true—adieu! adieu!

Something More About the Japanese.

In a recent address, Minister De Long made the following interesting statements: "His Majesty finds most able and effectual support from the counsel of the noble Ministers of the Empire, some of whom now meet in our land. The mighty change from our relations as they were to our relations as they are is so sudden, so complete, so very wonderful as to be bewildering. The Japanese Government has been centralized by the abolishment of Daimiates, thus resolving its political condition from one of numberless and comparatively small principalities into a consolidated nation of over 30,000,000 of people, containing more than 2,000,000 born to the profession of arms. Men whose martial valor none who know them doubt, are rapidly being armed, uniformed and drilled, with the best of arms, under the tuition of the best of foreign military teachers. The other day His Majesty reviewed his fleet of ten steam vessels of war, including two powerful iron-clads, and in a few days a squadron of three vessels of war will start to circumnavigate the globe. A railroad is running order from Yeddo to Yokohama. Telegraph lines in working order, operated by Japanese operators, are constructed. Light-houses and light-ships are now at all necessary points along the Japanese coast, and well kept beacons guide commerce in safety to their ports. An Imperial mint, complete in all its appointments, has coined millions of dollars of the precious metals, and is still in operation. A dry dock is constructed in which, but the other day, one of the largest, the flag ship Colorado, was docked with all of her guns in position, and repairs to her bottom most successfully made. Hundreds of the young nobility of Japan are educated in our own country and Europe. A college, numerously attended, is in full operation in Yeddo, under the jurisdiction of an American gentleman, assisted by European and American subordinates. Private schools are numerous throughout the empire, conducted by foreigners."

It is estimated that the product of pig iron in the United States in 1871 reached 1,850,000 tons, the most of which was produced in Pennsylvania. The number of persons engaged in the production of raw and manufactured iron is given at 940,000, of whom 140,000 are employed in the direct production of iron, and 800,000 in the manufacture of articles of iron. The value of this labor, it is asserted, if only paid at the rate of $2 per day, and allowing 300 working days to the year, would amount to $564,000,000. The value of the product is estimated at $800,000,000, divided as follows: Pig iron, $75,000,000 product of rolling mills and forges, $158,000,000, and value of articles manufactured from iron, $887,000,000.

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the phisique, when shattered and prostrated by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

JURUBEBA,

JURUBEBA,

A POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,
A POWERFUL TONIC, AND
PERFECT DEOBSTRUENT.

It is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Spleen; will remove all obstructions of the Uterines and Urinary Organs, strengthen the debilitated Stomach and Bowels, reduce Impoverished Blood, allay Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, and animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic Temperaments.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

No. 84 Market street, cor. Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE A. KELLY..... JEHU P. SMITH.
ESTABLISHED 1829.

Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' and Painters' Supplies,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF HETTY ANN ANDERSON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of HETTY ANN ANDERSON, late of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN WAY, Jr., Administrator,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
February 9, 1872. M

ESTATE OF BRICE CLARK ANDERSON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration de bonis non, on the Estate of BRICE CLARK ANDERSON, late of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN WAY, Jr., Administrator,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
February 9, 1872. M

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, Common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Pearl Ash, and containing Salts of Lime and Magnesia, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in every requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and perfect product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
A. Chilcott & Co., Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Mock, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
R. S. Hena ee, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice.

BARE, SHINKLE & HOWELL,
21 and 23 WEST SECOND ST., CINCINNATI,
Wholesale Dealers in
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
A full stock constantly on hand at Lowest Market Prices.
MWF

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED.)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas,
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade Only.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RECLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
450 bs rels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
20 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF
Black Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Gimps,
Black Silk Gimps,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Laces.

THE CELEBRATED
"ROUILLON KID GLOVE,"
A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.
Point Lace Collars,
Duchesse Lace Collars,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Thread Lace Berthas.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

100 CASES
McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards' Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY
Samuel H. Baird,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, FIRE BRICK, TILES, &c. BEST COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, FIRE BRICK, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TTHS

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA OILCLOTHS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BRUSH BLOCKS, BRUSH STOCKS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the Oil Cloth line.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.
Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, price $3 50. Over 12,000 sold in six months.
Terms—Cash, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBB

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference: Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, J. C. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 9, 1872.

The week has been one of fitful activity in money matters. Some of the banks report large unemployed balances on hands, and no good paper offering which they are able to take, while others are carrying over from day to day paper which they have been unable, though willing, to place on their discount list.

The demand seems to be among banks representing the country business, and borrowers seem chiefly among the country banks, while city houses are well supplied with funds.

The bank statement for the week in New York shows a large decrease in loans, deposits and circulation, and a handsome accession to the legal tenders and specie account, with an improved exhibit in the general statement of over a million and a half.

—The transactions in stocks have been enormous and well distributed throughout the list. The New York press attributes the upward speculation in the stock market has been checked by the report, which is credited in some quarters, and which, for the moment, causes uneasiness among holders of stocks, to the effect that the venerable ex-Erie director has, during the past ten days, sold about 50,000 shares of stock, which he has been carrying since the Chicago fire panic. The report names among the stocks sold, Wabash, New York Central, Northwestern and Erie, the former was bought at 48 to 6½, Northwest at 53 to 6, and New York Central at 93 to 93¾; the bulk of the operation having been about 1,200,000. We give this report as a specimen of the influences operating on the market, and without vouching for its truth. Should it prove true, it is by no means certain that the future course of the market will be importantly affected by the sale, as there are other strong holders of stock who have a direct interest in the maintaining prices. It seems to be a time for caution, if they have proof that the coups are to be again, if they have those who are "short" of Pacific Mail, which has been used to decrease that stock. The Erie bears have got a shake, and a good deal of stock has been bought on account of the legislative action at Albany yesterday.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112¼	112¼
Coupons	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¼	109	109
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	113¾

—A currency correspondent asks:

"What is in the National Bank reports are counted as reserve? As fractional currency is receivable in legal tenders, can that item be so counted?"

We answer that the law seems very explicit on this subject. We quote from section 31:

"Every Association in the cities hereinafter named (Pittsburgh be one), shall, at all times, have on hand, in *lawful money* of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits." The act then provides that banks in the cities named (Pittsburgh) may keep a portion of their legal reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York.

These two things, then, seem to comprise everything that can properly be counted as reserve. As to the second question, which is really answered in the above, we let the Comptroller of the Currency answer, and give below a letter from that official, to a cashier in this city, which has been shown us:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry you are informed that you can count neither fractional currency nor checks drawn as part of the reserve which you are required to hold as a National Bank—neither being a legal tender under the law.

Very respectfully,
W. R. HULBERD, Comptroller.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

March 9, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton		91¾		91¾		91¾
West'n Union Tel.		33¾		33¾		33¾
Quicksilver		28¾		28¾		28¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Adams Express		50½		50½		50½
Wells Fa'go		24¾		24¾		24¾
American Express		71½		72		72
United States Ex.		52		52		52
New York Central	99	98		98		98
N. Y. Central scrip	94	94		94		94
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Reading	101	101		101		101
Michigan Central		118		118		118
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland & Pittsb.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago & North'n.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Old Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Preferred		80		80		80
Terre Haute		13½		13½		13½
Canton, Del. & L.		120		120		120
Marietta & Cin.	86	86	86	86	86	86
1st preferred	108	108	108	108	108	108
2d preferred	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45
New Jersey Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Panama	240	240	240	240	240	240
Hannibal & St. Jo.		30		30		30
Do. preferred		45		45		45
Cumberland coal		11		11		11
Pittsburgh		95		95		95
Tennessee, new		66		66		66
Virginia, new		57		57		57
North Carolina, new		21¾		21¾		21¾
South Carolina, April		67		67		67
Missouri 6s		94		94		94

A gentleman who is well skilled in his profession bank note engraving, says one of the most dangerous things ever asked to be done by Congress in relation to the currency is the proposed authorization of new impressions of the plates of defaced bank note detector. He says the greatest care exercised in a bank note printing establishment, is in relation to the proof impressions from the plates. A counterfeiter is now obliged to engrave from a defaced or shrunken impression of the plate, a note that has been honestly issued, because the bank paper varies in drying in the press, and no note is ever alike in the face of the plate. This fact renders the counterfeiter's work difficult, and in an effort to preserve the size of the note. And a note once used is certain to be more or less rumbled. Besides, counterfeiter may get a note, and if he has a perfectly new one, in attempting to transfer it. He may get by that two or three times.

Therefore counterfeiting is a difficult and expensive crime now, compared with what it would be by mere impressions from the plates, or new impressions from the Treasury Department would do much upon soft paper in the way of counterfeiting, for the reason that if printed on bank paper a banker or merchant would gain no advantage over that he now enjoys of detecting the fraud or suspicion. Note with a genuine one taken from the drawer. The impression of a Treasury would be a kin to the detector fresh and new. It would be room in a large form by photography, for use in the photograph machine, another fruitful means of counterfeiting. If it should be spotted in the usual way of tracing, how could it be used? It would the note, because he would be able to get several hundred half of all kinds of notes for a small outlay of money.

The gentleman referred to says there is no better way to assist counterfeiters than to supply counterfeit notes that will defy detection, for the easiest gained, than to furnish proof impressions of genuine. He says that it is not the business of her person who handles large amounts of money to be first a great judge of paper, but that it is one man who handles less of it; and that the swindler they have avoided of the appearance of counterfeit notes may be the means of his interests made from proof impressions furnished him by us. He says it is the business of a good detector to give descriptions of counterfeit notes that are being used, but that the counterfeiter should be in getting notes taken from the pocket or other

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and insurers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¼
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	Camden and Amboy	120¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38½	Reading	57

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 4	2,988	250	2,837
Tuesday, March 5	4,574	50	
Wednesday, March 6	1,072		2,248
Thursday, March 7	2,662	167	
Friday, March 8	1,910		1,500
Saturday, March 9	2,773	391	5,524
Total for week	15,984	958	9,984
Since January 1	180,023	9,535	89,487
To March 9, 1872	195,107	10,393	99,441
Same time 1871	127,902	16,645	65,921
Same time 1870	166,571	17,270	55,766
Same time 1869	114,192	14,116	47,109
Same time 1868	150,482	5,859	479,554

BUSINESS.

The unsettled condition of the oil trade noted in our last continues as do the oil refiners and producers have not adjusted their misunderstandings, which leaves the market in the same condition as at the date of the last general review: So far there has been no compromise indications, certainly events point that many producers have an idea that they can manage the oil trade themselves, and from present indications intend to carry the same out. The condition of the oil region continues; meetings are being held, and a large amount of resolutions find their way into the papers. In regard to the merits of the controversy, we have no opinion to offer, as the parties on both sides ought to understand their own business.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	31,976	15,984

The following are the crude receipts from all parts, by river and rail, for the past eight years: From January 1st to March 9th, 1872 | 195,107
Same time 1871 | 127,902
Same time 1870 | 166,571
Same time 1869 | 114,192
Same time 1868 | 150,482
Same time 1867 | 79,326
Same time 1866 | 79,181
Same time 1865 | 7,158

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,610	958
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,428	9,984
Total	13,438	10,812

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny valley railroads for the past four years from January 1st to March 9th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	14,116	17,270	16,645	10,393
Allegheny Valley Railroad	47,102	55,702	65,921	99,441
Total	61,218	72,972	82,566	109,834

Saturday.

CRUDE.—The demand for spot crude is improving. Holders are asking 106 for spot, or March delivery all year; Sellers Option 99¼c; B. O. all year 12¼c. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was reported weaker without any alteration in prices. We quote spot 21¼c; March 22¾@22¾c; April 23¾@23¾c; May 23¼@24c, for oil delivered in the East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 9.—The *Courier* gives the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 75
300 bbls upper road, spot	3 75
300 bbls upper road, spot	3 75
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 70
6 cars lower road	3 75
3,000 bbls lower road	3 70
2,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 05
2,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 00
2,000 bbls Oil City, s o first	3 90

The past week grows stronger both on lower and upper roads.

NEW YORK, March 9, Closing of 8th.—Crude in bulk is in light supply, and there is some inquiry at 13¾c, but most parties refuse to sell under 13¾@13½c; a small shipping inquiry is noted. For refined prices are steadily held; the sales embrace 1,500 bbls at 23¾c; cases are in moderate shipping demand at steady prices; we quote at 28@28½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is very dull, and no sale is mutually unchanged; we quote at 21¾c for refined, spot delivery.

OIL CITY, March 9.—Market firm but quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at $3 80; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¾@22c; crude 11½c; cases 27@27½c; March 22¼@22¾c; April 22¾@23c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 9.—Market firmer at $3 70@3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 9.—Market quiet and firm at $3 70@3 80.

TITUSVILLE, March 9.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $3 70@3 80.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1 P. M.—Spot 21¾c; March 22¼@22½c; April 23¼@23½c; May 23¾@24c; crude 11½c; cases 27@27½c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 9.—Petroleum—refined dull at 22¾@23¼c for balance of month; crude 13¾c in tanks and nominal.

ROUSEVILLE, March 9.—Market quiet and firm at $3 75@3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 9.—Market quiet at $3 60@3 62.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J C Clark	H W C Tweddle	474
J Bushnell	Lochryn & Co	74
J Bushnell	Eagle Oil Works	220
J Bushnell	Irwin & Davis	148
J R Hutchinson	Irwin & Davis	456
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	392

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
H W C Tweddle	474
Eagle Oil Works	220
Lochryn Stirling	74
Total	1,564

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 8, 1872.

John Spear & Co.	163 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works	396 bbls to Waring, King & Co.
P Wentworth	154 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Works	469 bbls to Warden, F & Co.
D Bly & Co	96 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J H McKee & Son	298 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, L & S	250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
C C Beggs	65 bbls to C C Beggs, New York.
Total	1,789

EXPORTS OF petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign ports since January 1, 1872:

	This week.	Previously.	Same time 1871.
Antwerp		1,628,285	1,016,902
Bremen		1,459,283	996,796
Trieste		111,227	271,942
Dublin		82,000	
Rotterdam		499,019	149,936
Porto Rico		5,920	5,000
London		723,050	
Nisida		142,859	
Bilbao		206,699	
Gibraltar		459,469	425,742
Dunkirk		340,190	
Marseilles		37,414	13,009
Leghorn		130,970	83,417
Havre		270,662	
Stettin		97,079	243,486
London		228,477	129,663
Barcelona		61,151	
Messina		65,728	
Amsterdam		11,939	
York		387,101	1,260,660
Br. West Indies			12,125
Hamburg		10,000	1,290,203
Bayreuth			74,500
Jamaica			3,000
Bristol		121,002	
Genoa			92,105
Sp. West Indies			2,000
Ligorne			98,879
Stettin			138,733
Alexandria		142,561	
Totals		142,561	6,920,495	6,261,231
Exported since January 1, 1872				7,062,056

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 9, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day are light, both of through stock and those pretended for sale here. There was nothing done in the way of trade in the yards, and the market closed quiet and dull, with prices as low as on Friday. This week has been a hard one on sellers; cattle sold for prices from ¾ to 1c lower than ruled last week, and at the decline there was no activity, a dull and unsatisfactory feeling pervaded. The Allegheny drovers finding cattle cheap here, telegraphed partners at Chicago not to buy, as cattle were plenty and cheap here. They purchased some 15 loads for that market, which will be sold at retail. A great many owners of cattle would not sell at the prices offered and shipped on. Some of the dealers say that more cattle were sent east on first hands than were sold here. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 00 to $6 50; prime 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 lbs $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $4 00; stockers $4 75 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue light. The demand is fair, and prime hogs sell readily. On Saturday the feeling is also better than it has been, and sales are now as brisk as they were before the fire. The weather to-day is unfavorable for trade, and there is not much stock selling, most of dealers having made purchases for the week. At this writing, 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 11, the market is quiet, but looking, it looks as if the market would rule steady and firm. Following are the prices at which the different grades are changing hands: Extra Philadelphia, $5 30@5 35; fair to good Philadelphia, $5 15@5 25; Yorkers, $4 75@4 90; a few very good, $5.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day were light. There is nothing doing and the yards were bare. Most of the dealers have gone east, and not much will be done in the pens until their return next Tuesday. Prices ruled high during the week and the market exceedingly firm. Coarse wool sheep sold about as fast as they arrive. Among dealers no perceptible change in the market is looked for until after clipping time. Following are the rates ruling for the different kinds: Extra fine wool, 7c to 7½c; fine to good, $9 60; prime 85 to 90 lbs, $8 00 to $8 35; medium 80 to 85 lbs, $7 25 to $7 75; common, $5 75 to $6 50.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

March 9.—The coffee market has been dull and heavy through the week, and it closes weak and lifelessly. Prices are off fully ½. With the past two days, and Rio ordinary to good is quoted from 15½c to 16½c, and fair to prime 16½@17c. Java is also lower, and is quoted at 24½@25c for prime do, and duty paid. Mocha is also lower, and is quoted at 28@29c. The stock of coffee here in bonded warehouses is about 28,000 bags, 28,000 bags of which is held by importers, and the remainder by jobbers and others.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending March 9.

Georges Codfish.—About forty vessels have arrived the present week, bringing good fares. None in shipping order. A few lots have been sold for future delivery at $5 75 @ qtl; last sales at $6 00, market closing firm. Bank fish rather receipts, and selling at $6 00.

Mackerel.—We learn of no transactions in shore the present week. No. 1 and 2 are held at $17 00 to 17 00. Buy mostly out of first hands; sales of a small lot of No. 1 and 2 at $13 00@16 00 per bbl.

Fresh Halibut.—In light receipt; last sales at $9 00 @ 9 50 @ cwt for white, and $5 00 for gray.

Oil.—Cod, 60c @ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—The excessively cold weather of the early part of the week has given way, and to-day it is warm and spring-like, again reviving the spirits of our merchants with the belief that the long looked for revival in trade is near at hand. Well informed merchants assure us that all signs of the times point to a large and prosperous spring trade, and it is also their belief that higher prices generally will rule during the coming season. We have few changes to note in prices. The late advance in ashes is still maintained. Apples are in fair demand. Butter is in good supply and prices tend downward. Bacon is quiet and unchanged in price, with a fair trade reported. Cheese is scarce and prices firm. There is an active demand for dried fruits. Eggs are plenty and a shade lower. Flour is unchanged in price, with fair stocks on hand. Groceries are active. In coffees there has been a decline. In New York on the 8th inst., coffee was quoted quiet and steady: Rio 18@20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining held at 8½@8¾c; Cuba 8½@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 50@70c. The Baltimore *Commercial Advertiser* of March 9, says: "There has been some activity this week in sugars, sales adding up about 2,700 hogsheads, but the market continues weak, and prices off all round. For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico sh¾ades; grocery grades Cuba 9¼@9¾c; grocery grades Porto Rico 9¾@10c, Demerara vacuum pan 10¼@11c, and centrifugal New Orleans grocery grades 9¾@10c; stock here today 10,726 hogsheads, and 2,415 boxes." Grain is in fair receipt and prices slow. Poultry dull sale. There is a better demand for seeds. Potatoes are in fair demand and prices unchanged. We omit our usual quotations to-day, and will give a carefully corrected list of prices to-morrow.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 9.—Although favorable advices have been recieved of late from England, which allowed many to hope for more settled state of affairs there, another advance has occurred and the market here is consequently excited. The question as to whether the puddlers and millmen has been fixed till June next, but the colliers are hardly yet pacified, and great complaints are made at the delay in the delivery of finished iron. Had the mills are also necessarily in want of coal. The demand for finished iron is reported quiet, and orders are not so numerous as they have been, the prices makers are compelled to ask, by reason of the increase in the value of labor, and short hour movement, checking the same. Orders are, however, on hand sufficiently to keep the works busy for some months yet.

There is very little Foreign Pig in town market and holders are decidedly averse to any large sales—thus, if a customer asks for 10 tons at any price they will only sell five, and so on. Eglington is almost out of supply, and although some of our merchants are expecting cargoes, they have yet been delayed by the adverse weather some considerable time. Unless some arrivals make this port soon, New York will be visited for supplies.

American Pig occupies a similar position to Foreign. Holders are not inclined to sell large quantities, and the inquiry from consumers being fair, prices are again higher. Philadelphians generally are buying largely in New York market, and there is no doubt that the receipts at shipping points are insufficient to meet the demands of consumers. On Thursday the committee of Ways and Means considered the question of iron and steel. It is said that there will be a reduction of 10 per cent. on these articles, but there is strong opposition to this movement, as is stated to note, from Pennsylvania.

Manufactured iron has been in good request, and the advanced prices have not checked it. Orders from English and American rails have been buoyant, and selling freely at advanced rates. Prices are also higher. Rossia sheet is quiet. Swedes iron is $5 @ 5½ higher, and in good demand.

The convention of stove manufacturers has been holding its sessions this week in New York, for the purpose of forming a national society for the welfare of the trade. Mr. John T. Ferry, a manufacturer of Albany, is chairman. It is the opinion of many that iron will yet reach $50, if not higher, and prices of stoves will probably be fixed in accordance with these views, as most of the manufacturers have but small stocks of iron, and will have to buy at the advanced rates. Up to our going to press we have received no definite report of the action of the committee appointed to consider the question of increasing the prices and regulating the same uniformly.

Scotch pig has been in fair demand, and the advance noted in our last is well sustained, with small sale's of leading brands. We note sales of Eglinton in small lots, at $44 50 @ 45 00; Gartsherrie at $46 and Coltness at $48. The former is nominal, but the latter has been active, and 1,000 tons have been made to-day. American has been quiet but prices have advanced: we quote yard lots at $44@45 per ton for the best brands, including Iron City, Eglinton, Charcoal forge is unchanged, and we still quote it at $50@52 50 ₩ ton.—*American.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 9.—The wool market is steady and firm for all descriptions, though transactions are necessarily limited by high prices and the paucity of stocks. In the absence of any considerable supply of domestic, the current sales are mostly confined to foreign and California wools, which are now being utilized by manufacturers to an extent which is without precedent in this country. Moreover, what little domestic wool remains in the hands of dealers is held above the reach of most buyers, who are obliged to substitute other descriptions in order to fill orders.

But stocks of foreign, also, are getting to be very insignificant, and the prospect is that prices will shortly advance to a higher range, as they are still below the European level. Those importers who have invested to arrive from the nearest point, Hong Kong, Australia and South America, would probably do better to send them to London or Antwerp, without landing or paying the duty here, than they would by putting them on the home market. For this reason it is more profitable to sell foreign wool even here, than it is to work it up into goods; and those New England manufacturers who have recently made direct purchases in Australia, bought on their own account, are doing a very wise thing in disposing of a portion of their imports at a fair margin, thus reducing the cost of the balance which they send to their mills.

Most of the large manufacturers are well ahead with raw material, and some of them have supplies sufficient to bridge over to the new clip. These will probably come to the front very soon, whether they lose or gain. They are not buying any more wool at present, as they have the impression that the highest range for the season has been reached, and hence prefer to await developments in regard to the effect upon the market of the California shipments, which will soon begin to come forward via the Pacific railroad. The season is just now opening for the sale of the wool, which is of unusually good quality, is being bought up at a range of 4cents/c gold. But at this rather early date it is difficult to form a cheapen the cost of wool in our Eastern markets.

With many of the smaller mills now running or to lose on the goods they manufacture, the effect of reducing the wool tarif is being agitated in Congress. It has been elaborately argued before the House Committee of Ways and Means who now have it under consideration. The subject is one of this pressing emergency, are naturally willing to accept a fifty per scale of duties as imposed by Congress, if they can only have free wool as a compensation. But it is very doubtful whether any action upon the subject, will be taken at the present session of the Congress, and pending the Presidential contest.

The wool growing interest has also secured a grip upon the market which its representatives are determined to hold; and they will probably be able to do so with the aid of the small crops, which affected interests not affected by it. But so far as the present high prices of wool tend to cripple the manufacturing interest, by stopping its machinery and restricting the sale of its products, they will most certainly react upon the growers, whose prosperity depends not so much upon the maintenance of these high prices, as it does upon a steady increase in the demand and consumption of their staple.—*Bulletin.*

California Wool.

The shipments of wool from California, in 1871, show the extent to which the overland railroad has diverted the freight trade from the water routes. The shipments in that year amounted to 22,835,584 lbs, of which 19,211,288 lbs came overland—a considerable portion of it direct to Philadelphia. The value of all the wool sent East was $6,497,000.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the sales for the week:

70,000 pieces, 64x64,	February to July,	7¼c., 30 days.
25,000 pieces, 64x64,	on hand,	7¼c., 30 days, sold by printer.
9,000 pieces, 64x64,	on hand,	7¼c., 10 days.
5,000 pieces, 64x64,	on hand,	7½c. cash.
15,000 pieces, 64x64,	&c., delivered in March.	
114,000 pieces.		

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¼.

NEW YORK, March 9—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was active. During the afternoon the demand from stock brokers was urgent. The closing loans were at 1.32, and late in the day that rate was bid and money offered at 1.16. Closed firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾, sold down to 110, closed at 110¼; very quiet all day. Loans 4¾ to 7 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearings nearly $24,000,000. Specie shipments for the week $206,752.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is favorable. It shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,673,000 in their legal reserve and now hold $4,183,500 above the twenty-five per cent. required by law.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was quiet throughout the day and closed strong.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1868	112
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	5-20s, 1865	108
5-20s, 1865	112¼	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady on the general list. Market steady at the close.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	52½
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	36¾
Tennessees, new	66½	North Carolinas, new	21¾
Virginias, new	57		

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and advanced 2¾ per cent.; in Panama, 2½ per cent. in Canton, 2¼ per cent. in Pacific Mail, and ¼ per cent. in the balance of the list. At the close there was a reaction from the highest point in consequence of Pacific Mail declining 1½@2 to 61¾. Erie was the exception to the general buoyancy and declined from 19¾ to 19¼. The market closed dull with a heavy feeling.

Western Union	70¾	New Jersey Central	112¾
Quicksilver	35¾	Panama	240
Wells, Fargo & Co	24¾	Pittsburgh	95
American Express	72	do pref'd	
U. S. Express	71¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	61¾	Terre Haute	39
New York Central	99	do pref'd	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	94	Chicago & Alton	117¾
Erie	19¼	do pref'd	117¾
do pref'd	65	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Hudson	108½	C. C. & I. C	88¾
do pref'd	125	Burlington & Quincy	136
Reading	101¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Mich Central	118	Panama	241
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	78¾	do pref'd	96¾
do pref'd	92	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	113¾	Union Pacific	92¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $6 62@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring firm and steady at 91 22½@1 23; No 3 spring at 1 15@1 16. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet and firmer at 37¾c. Oats—No 2 quiet at 30¾@30¾c. Rye—No 2 dull and easier at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower at $11 62@11 70. Lard easier at 8¼@8½c. Hams in pickle 12@13c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾@6¾c.

HOGS—Dressed quiet; live dull $4 20@4 65.

CATTLE—Firm at $3 75@4 40.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton in moderate request at 22½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $4 40; common to good $4 55@4 80; fine do $4 85@5 10; superfine Southern $5 10@5 40; white wheat extra $7 45@7 80; extra ohio $6 60@7 65; St. Louis $6 75@7 65; fancy do $7 70@8 00; fine flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull at 90c. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 chicago $1 20; No 2 milwaukee $1 20@1 21; No 1 milwaukee $1 21; winter red western amber $1 19@1 25; white $1 70@1 80. Rye dull and nominal. Barley heavy and lower. Barley malt dull and weaker; new western nominal. Corn dull and weaker; new western mixed, 60@60½c. Oats firm; western 59@59½c; Ohio 60@61c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess $20 50@20 75; Ohio prime $17 50@18 00. Lard steady; shipping $7 25@7 50; retail $7 75@8 00. Hops firm at 25@35c for 1871, 10@30c for 1870, 10@15c for 1869, 5@15c for 1868. Coffee quiet. Rio firm at 18@20c. Sugar firm and unchanged; refined firmer at 8¾@9c; Cuba 8½@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 50@70c. The Baltimore *Commercial Advertiser* of March 9, says: "There has been some activity this week in sugars, sales adding up about 2,700 hogsheads, but the market continues weak, and prices off all round. For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico sh¾ades; grocery grades Cuba 9¼@9¾c; grocery grades Porto Rico 9¾@10c, Demerara vacuum pan 10¼@11c, and centrifugal New Orleans grocery grades 9¾@10c; stock here today 10,726 hogsheads, and 2,415 boxes." Grain is in fair receipt and prices slow. Poultry dull sale. There is a better demand for seeds. Potatoes are in fair demand and prices unchanged. We omit our usual quotations to-day, and will give a carefully corrected list of prices to-morrow.

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THE VERY LATEST.

FAMILY SLAUGHTERED.

Wife and Three Children Murdered Husband and Father Arrested.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A Dayton special says a horrible murder was committed six miles northeast of that place last night. A woman named Mary Marquardt, about thirty-five years old, and three children aged respectively six and eight years and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband and father, Leonard Marquardt, who is now in jail. His wife was found in bed, naked, and apparently strangled, and the children were found some distance from the house, on the bank of a creek, the two oldest apparently drowned and afterwards removed from the water. The infant's head was crushed. The facts will be elicited at the inquest to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A bill is pending in the Ohio Legislature—and has passed one branch—fixing the standard weight of a bushel of corn in ear at seventy pounds until January first next after its growth, and after that time at sixty-eight pounds; of clover seed sixty pounds, and of oats at thirty-two pounds.

Arrests for Ku-Kluxism were recommenced in Marion county, S. C., last week, and there is great excitement consequently, business being suspended very generally.

Major Crispin, ordnance officer at New York, will be examined in reference to the sales of arms to the French, by the House committee to-day.

The building which will be erected at St. Louis to accommodate the National Sengerfest, to be held there next June, will have a front of 150 feet and a depth of 322 feet. The ground floor will be arranged to seat 11,664 persons, and a gallery erected on three sides to accommodate 4,000 more. The stage will have seats for 1,200 singers and 125 musicians, and beneath it will be a refreshment room 150 by 50 feet. The ceiling will be arched and in center 67 feet high.

No train of the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne on Saturday or yesterday. The melting of the snow on the mountains has caused numerous washouts along the road.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

A Wilmington, N. C., special says there is no confirmation of the reported killing of Henry Berry Lowery. Several parties are organizing for the capture of the gang.

The monitor Mahopac, lying at Norfolk, Va., had a portion of her wooden deck burnt off yesterday.

President Grant spent a quiet Sunday at the residence of George W. Childs, in Philadelphia, the inclement weather preventing any other course. He returns to Washington this morning.

Gen. Hite, of Kentucky, and Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, addressed a large Republican meeting in Manchester, N. H., Saturday evening. Mr. Patterson alluded to a Washington dispatch in which his name is associated with the sale of arms to France. He says the Marquis De Chambrun informed him that grave discrepancies existed between the amounts paid and received by our Government for arms sold to France, and he notified the President and Secretary of War of the circumstance, in order that the fact might be investigated and the administration vindicated.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Senatorial conferees from the fifth district, composed of Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, met in Philadelphia at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henry S. Evans, of Chester. Chester county presented the name of William H. Waddell, Esq., Delaware that of Col. Samuel Hemphill, and Montgomery that of Daniel H. Mulvaney, Esq. The conferees were in session up to two o'clock Saturday morning, balloting without result. A telegram from Philadelphia, however, brings the intelligence that Mr. Waddell, of Chester, was nominated on Saturday, but gives no particulars. The special election takes place on Friday next, and will be held under the old apportionment, as the late Senator Evans was elected under it in 1870. Hereafter Montgomery will constitute a distinct district, and Delaware and Chester a district. It has been intimated that in the event of Mr. Waddell's nomination, Mr. Mulvaney will be called upon by the people of Montgomery county, without distinction of party, to become an independent Republican candidate. The district voted as follows for Auditor General last fall:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Chester	7,208	4,053
Delaware	3,470	2,121
Montgomery	6,551	7,315
	17,229	13,498

Republican majority... 4,098

The Republicans of Northampton county have elected delegates to the State Convention, instructed for General Hartranft for Governor and Hon. Henry Green, of Northampton, for Supreme Judge.

The Republican County Committee of Columbia county met at Bloomsburg on Monday last, and appointed J. Harry James representative delegate to the State Convention, with instruction to support Hon. W. W. Ketchum for Governor, and Hon. U. Mercur for Supreme Judge.

The Elk *Advocate* suggests the name of Hon. G. W. Scofield for Vice President in a leading editorial. The Brookville *Republican* seconds the motion, as follows: "We do not know that Mr. Scofield aspires to the Vice Presidential position, but we do believe that the Keystone State could not have a more honorable or able representative in the second highest office in the gift of the people than our representative in Congress."

The Republican County Convention of Montgomery county met on Thursday last in Norristown, and nominated, on the third ballot, Daniel H. Mulvaney, Esq., of that borough, as a candidate for State Senator in the Fifth District—Montgomery, Chester and Delaware—in the place of Hon. Henry S. Evans, deceased. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous. The *Daily Herald* says: "Mr. Mulvaney is so well known in the three counties constituting the district that anything we might say would justly be regarded as superfluous. During his long and successful career at the head of our bar, he frequently received manifestations of confidence from his personal and political friends, having twice been a candidate for Congress, and always taking an active part in the political struggles of the county. We trust that Chester and Delaware will ratify the nomination made to-day by Montgomery, and secure a successor to Senator Evans so worthy of taking the place of that distinguished and lamented representative."

The Meadville *Republican*, in commenting on the statements of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* that "The Crawford county system of making nominations daily grows more in disfavor wherever tried," and that it had been abolished "in several counties, even in Crawford, where it first found birth," calls the attention of the latter journal to the fact that when the vote on discarding or retaining the system was taken, it resulted in 2,276 votes against repeal, and only 84 in its favor. The *Republican* further says: "It has been considered a good argument against the system to state that it is unpopular in Crawford county, or that it has been repealed here. Is it not, *per contra*, something in its favor that it has been so emphatically indorsed as to silence all opposition to it, and to unite the party in what we are glad to announce as a successful effort to clothe our primaries with all the legality of a general election? The last session's law for primary elections is now the law in Crawford, and at their last meeting the county committee, in view of the anticipated passage of this law, instructed their successors to call them together that they might adopt it in time to operate under it at the next primary election."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Another Woman Slaughtered in Luzerne County.

Luzerne county, Pa., has been the scene of many bloody deeds of late, and now we have another cold-blooded murder to record. Some years ago a daughter of Esquire Cobb, a highly respected citizen of Greenfield township, became infatuated with and finally married a worthless fellow named Hapeman, much against the will of her parents. Like nearly all such matches, this proved a most unhappy one, and the daughter was in a short time forced to return to the roof of her parents with her child, Hapeman failing to provide for their wants, leaving them to do the best they could. On Friday morning he visited his father-in-law's house, and attempted to gain admittance, but was kept out by a brother of his wife. Hapeman then broke in a window and commenced firing from a revolver into the room where Mrs. Cobb and others were sitting, wounding his mother-in-law, who then took refuge in the pantry. Hapeman then ran around the house and fired a shot through the window of the pantry, which struck and instantly killed Mrs. C. The murderer then fled to Carbondale, but was shortly after arrested and lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre. He has always been considered a bad man, and all hope he may receive speedy and just punishment for his infamous deed.

The Mischief Maker.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Bancroft Davis again turns up as the evil genius of the State Department. He was the "blundering clerk" who directed the official publication of Minister Marsh's dispatch concerning the Italian government, which was sent originally in cipher, and was of course emphatically confidential. Davis may not be a rogue, but if there is a first rate lot of mischief lying round loose, he is pretty sure to pitch somebody into it.

If the editorials of the Democratic organ in Berks county, the *Eagle*, are to be received as authoritative, the party there will not support the Labor Reform ticket. The *Eagle* prints an editorial on "the sacred right of balting," in which it says plainly the Berks Democracy will never consent to the possum policy, and if concessions of the kind are asked at its bidding by the National Convention the county will surely go for Grant.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, in Session at Wheeling —First Assembly of the Conference of Laymen.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRANT HOUSE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, March 7, 1872.

The event of "the season and place" is the gathering of the members of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their annual session. It forms an era in the history of the Church—since for the first time there will be held a Conference of Laymen legally authorized to elect two of their number to represent the Church in its Quadrennial General Conference. As a consequence the lay attendance is in great force, and "mine hosts" find their accommodations, ample as they are for ordinary occasions, few enough, and are compelled to crowd a little in order to meet the great demand upon them.

Bishop Simpson, deservedly the most popular of the bench of Bishops, is here, looking himself and performing the functions of his high office with the facility and ability so characteristic of him. The conference is excellently accommodated for its sessions in the new Fourth Street Methodist Church. The session opened at 9 A. M. of Wednesday, the 6th inst., with a full attendance, lacking only a few ministers from the lower districts, whose upward voyage was so impeded by the ice that they did not arrive until an hour after the opening. Revs. J. L. Clarke, Morton and Davis were chosen Secretaries, and the first session was occupied with the appointment of committees and the examination of the character of the ministers. One, viz: Rev. J. L. Irwin, had died during during the year—an excellent man and minister, whose noble record is on high. The reports made a good showing for this conference, and marked a healthy growth and vigor. The support of its ministers is being brought up, its contributions to benevolent objects are steadily increasing, and as the State recovers from the disastrous effects of the war, the church, which has done so much for it, will find its compensation in its great influence and strength.

The evening was occupied with the annual Conference sermon, preached by Rev. W. R. Mullenix from the text, "They are not valiant for the truth." The sermon was a very fine one, appropriate, chaste, well delivered, and full of "good things." At the close of the sermon Bishop Simpson addressed the congregation in his own inimitable manner, and with wonderful power. After which he proceeded to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the large assembly of communicants, ministers and laity both participating.

This morning's session was occupied with the usual routine business, relating to the classes of licentiates, the superannuated and supernumerary preachers, and while interesting as it passed, afforded a little amusement in the incident which showed how tales of ku-klux, and the dread of bears, and other concomitants of wilderness itinerancy, may change a purpose or control a life.

This session was devoted to an educational anniversary, presided over by Hon. C. D. Hubbard, and addressed by Revs. Mullenix and White, and Dr. Walden, of Cincinnati.

To-morrow the Lay Convention will meet in the audience room of the church, the Conference meeting at the same time in the lecture room.

The election for ministerial delegates to General Conference will also take place to-morrow morning. The session is so far progressing pleasantly and rapidly, the only unpleasant thing being the extreme and unprecedented cold of the season. A large number of distinguished visitors are present, among whom are Drs. Holmes, Williams, Horner, Watkins and Minor, Revs. High, Beacon, Jorden and others of Pittsburgh Conference, and Drs. Weldon and Butler. Others are expected. Altogether Wheeling is having a lively time, and is giving her hospitalities without stint to the clergy and laity in attendance. VIATOR.

March 9, 1872.—The proceedings of the conference on Friday were chiefly interesting on account of the election of delegates to the General Conference, which will meet at Brooklyn, N. Y., in May next. Prior to the election, N. S. Baumgardner, W. H. Young, J. B. Beatty, N. G. Berkeley, G. W. McClellan, L. L. Stewart, J. T. Martney and W. C. Snyder were admitted to deacon's orders, and into full membership. The address of Bishop Simpson to the class was a very fine one, directed to impel to thorough preparation and careful study; to the cultivation of purity, the maintaining of a good conscience, and the securing the power whereby men might be influenced and saved.

There were also readmitted to membership Robert Brooks, Benj. Hunter, J. Carroll, J. G. Blair, S. R. Dawson, and J. T. Davis.

The election for delegates was then in order, and on the first ballot 93 votes were cast, and Alex. Martin, D. D., and I. W. Wells were elected. On the second ballot, Gideon Martin, D. D., and Samuel Steele were chosen.

Meantime the Lay Electoral Conference was holding its sessions in the "upper room" of the church. T. H. Logan was called to the chair, Hon. C. D. Hubbard and A. L. Wade were chosen Vice Presidents, Geo. W. Atkinson and Hon. C. F. Scott, Secretaries. A neat and pertinent inaugural acknowledged the honor conferred upon Dr. Logan in being the President of the first Lay Conference in West Virginia. Fifty-eight delegates presented their incredentials.

An address declaratory of the sentiment of the Conference, breathing the spirit of loyalty to the church as it is, was adopted; and an invitation given by the Ministerial Conference to hold a joint session at 3 P. M. was accepted. The election for Delegates resulted in the choice of Hon. C. D. Hubbard and Hon. Waitman T. Willey, with Dr. T. H. Logan and N. Ioff, as alternates.

In the joint session at 3 P. M. Bishop Simpson presided. Addresses were delivered on the part of the Ministers by Rev. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. A. Martin, and on the part of the laity by Dr. Logan and Hon. C. D. Hubbard; and by special request Bishop Simpson delivered an address full of pathos and power, and the joint session was then closed, delegates and ministers separating with general good feeling.

In the evening a meeting was held in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, and was addressed for some hour and a half by Rev. W. Butler, D. D.

The business of the Conference is progressing rapidly, and an adjournment is expected early on Monday. Rumor has it that the district and consequently an additional presiding elder will be given to the Conference.

All the churches of the city, the Protestant Episcopal excluded, are to be supplied with preaching by Methodist preachers on to-morrow (Sunday), and evidently Methodism is dwelling here in harmony with the other denominations. Pleasant entertainment is given to the attendance upon the Conference, and this excellent and popular hotel, the Grant House, is filled to repletion, affording opportunity for its gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Woodmancy and Lewis, to show how well they can fill "the bill" and satisfy the demands of the public.

There is considerable discussion in regard to throwing a railroad bridge across the river to Wheeling, and it may be done if the necessary legislation can be procured. Our noble Ohio in process of time, if these things go on, will be of but little account to the "bold navigators." Of course it will be the better for the railroads, which are, after all, the prime necessities of a commercial people. VIATOR.

A SAD CASE.

A Mother in a Fit of Insanity Roasts and Boils Her Infant Child Alive.

From the Cameron *Herald* we gather the following particulars of an unnatural deed, the details of which are sickening in the extreme: On Friday last, the 1st inst., Mrs. Sarah Meyers, wife of Theodore Meyers, living at Brown's Mill, on Bennett's Branch, about six miles up from Driftwood, killed her infant son, aged nine months, by roasting and boiling him alive. It appears that on Friday Mrs. Meyers went out to one of her neighbors, and on returning to the house, she picked up the youngest child and put him on top of the hot stove; after holding him there a moment she took him up and with a knife made a large dish of boiling apple sauce, crowded the babe down into the dish and held him there; she then turned the child over and pushed him down into the boiling sauce again, thus boiling him on both sides. The other children, scared by the screams of their little brother, ran into the house and told the men at work there what their mother was doing, and they hurried to the house as fast as possible, but not in time to save the life of the child. It had been literally roasted and boiled alive, and died before medical aid could be obtained. It is allered that Mrs. Meyers is subject to fits of insanity, and that it was while she was in one of these fits that she committed the unnatural and horrible deed. We have not heard that any inquest has yet been held or arrest made. The authorities should investigate the affair at once.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—River nine feet ten inches and falling. The C. B. Church and Alaska arrived from New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—River stationary; five feet six inches in canal. Three feet six inches in falls. Cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Sam. J. Hale, Shute, Cincinnati; Louisville, New Orleans; Bob, Bermuda, J. W. Skillinger, Mary Miller, Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati; Louisville, New Orleans. Departed—Sam. J. Hale, Memphis; Bermuda, Evansville; J. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Louisville, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 10.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 28 to 28 degrees. The river has risen four inches. Port list: Up—Newcomb and barges, Wall Street, Allegheny Belle and barges, Quickstep, Down—Mollie Ebert, Mary Houston, Tarascon. Business dull to-day; freights for south plenty and rates stiffening.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 10.—Arrived—Glasgow, sternwheeler, Louisville; Sam Orr, Evansville; Mary Alice, New Orleans; Minneola, Memphis; Kellogg, St. Louis; Anna Belle, Evansville; Independence, Louisville; Commonwealth, St. Louis, Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Cossits, St. Louis; Bostona, Memphis; Turner, New Orleans; Yeager, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Frank Forrester, Memphis; Robert Burns, Cincinnati; S. Merrill, St. Louis; Talisman, Nashville. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Glasgow, side-wheeler, St. Louis; Mary Alice, St. Louis; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Sam Orr, Memphis; Tyrone, Nashville; Glasgow, sternwheeler, Red river; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Wheeler, Red river; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; G. Kilgour, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; G. S. Neel, Memphis; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Robert Burns, Memphis; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati. River stationary; cloudy and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Josephine, Upper Mississippi; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Cora Putnam, Pittsburgh. Departed—Great Republic and Mohawk, New Orleans. The river is falling slowly, with nine feet water reported to Cairo. Weather cloudy; light snow falling to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cloudy and warm. River declining. Departed—Robert Mitchell, H. S. Turner, Emma Elliott, River Moon, Cincinnati; Fortunelle, Grand Tower; Dexter, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, Indiana, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Marble City, Vicksburg; Mollie Ragen, Evansville.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Peddler—A Fire.

A correspondent, "A. C. E." writes as follows from Poland, O., under date of March 7th: "About two weeks ago a peddler, with a large peddling wagon and four fine horses, stopped at a farm house near Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pa., and requested permission to leave his team and wagon in the farmer's care while he would go to Youngstown, O. The farmer consented and the peddler left, and has not since been heard from, the turnout still being in charge of the farmer. There are but few goods in the wagon. It is feared that the owner of the property has met with foul play.

"The house of Isaac Walker, a farmer living near this place, was burned, together with nearly all its valuable contents, on the 5th inst."

VESUVIUS is beginning to get lively again. After one of its long periods of inaction, or rather of quieter preparation, it begins to show signs of mischief. A month ago the smoke was very delicate and transparent, but it soon came began to get denser, and to be laden at times with puffs of ashes. These, more recently, have been followed by other projectiles, and the Naples *Pungolo* of February 3, says fire could then be seen from Naples, vomiting from the crater every night. The eruptive movement appears at three distinct points, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. They are playing a much abused version of the "Last Days of Pompeii" just now in London, and perhaps the volcano feels impelled to protest against it.

CITY MATTERS.

RIOTOUS PASSENGERS.

Disorderly Conduct on a Passenger Train—Five Arrests—The Mayor Disposes of the Rioters.

Saturday night, a number of rowdies residing in Frankstown took passage on the 11 o'clock accommodation train, on the Connellsville Railroad, from this city. No sooner had the train left the depot than a number of the persons in the car began to act in a very disorderly manner. They attacked the conductor and one of the brakemen and beat them, after which they cut the bell rope and, as the train neared Frankstown, one of the men, more devilish than the rest, uncoupled the engine from the first baggage car. The conductor, Mr. Dauenny, determined that he would make an effort to secure at least a portion of the rioters, and for this purpose locked them in the car they occupied and backed the train into the depot again. He then sent for police and in response Lieutenant Gordon and policemen Weimer, Bower, Irwin, Gorley and Snyder responded. They succeeded in arresting five of the rioters, whom they conducted to the Central Station House. Here the prisoners gave the names of Edw. McGowan, John Miller, Chas. Findley, John Shaw and James Dorsey. They were locked up for the night and had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning, which resulted in McGowan being fined fifty dollars and costs, which he paid. In default of the payment of sums of fifty dollars each, Miller, Findley and Dorsey were sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days each. Shaw got off with a fine of twenty-five dollars, which he paid and was released.

For months it has been a terror to respectable persons to be compelled to ride on the train referred to, especially on Saturday nights. The Mayor inflicted the heaviest penalty on the prisoners which he has allowed him on the charge of disorderly conduct. It is not unlikely that to-day informations will be made by the railroad company against the defendants named, charging them with the offense of which they were guilty, and would, no doubt, have the effect of putting a stop to the rowdyism which has been allowed to go on for entirely too long a period on the night accommodation train.

After the prisoners had been locked up on Saturday night the passenger, with Albert Gordon, accompanied the train as far as Hazlewood and returned to the city on a special engine

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Saturday, in this court, was devoted to the hearing of surety of the peace cases and to the sentencing of sundry convicted persons.

On the charge of stealing $11 from John Byrne, John King was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

On elderly man named Bernard Aikens was called up next. He had been annoyed by some boys, and in order to drive them away discharged a gun loaded with shot into the crowd. Several of the shot struck a boy named Kirby, inflicting severe injuries. He was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

The case of Lewis Garber, charged with surety of the peace, S. W. Wallace prosecutor, was dismissed upon payment of costs by Wallace.

Edward Cobbey and Louis Binn, convicted of assaulting John Haroman with a boot jack, were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each and costs.

James Collins, colored, who plead guilty to the larceny of a silver watch and chain from Providence Buzzard, was called up to be sentenced for sentence. Providence gave a full statement of the transaction to the court, and displayed considerable skill in putting questions to the defendant. Collins was sent to the work house for four months.

Campbell Stewart, who plead guilty to assaulting John Beyl, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

J. I. Kuhn, Esq., Solicitor of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, presented a petition asking that the sentences imposed upon Commoners, at the time occupying a cell in the lock-up, be sent to Dixmont at the expense of the Allegheny County Home. Bishop Simpson, in a settlement in Verona borough. A full account of this case appeared in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, and the Court's Order was made by His Honor Judge Stowe.

Mr. Reardon presented a petition asking that Elizabeth Forsythe, wife of Wm. Forsythe, of Elizabeth township, be sent to Dixmont. The necessary order was made.

Mary Seiferth, convicted of stealing a waterproof cloak from the wardrobe of the Pittsburgh Opera House, was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

165. Francis McCoy vs. James Douglas.
105. City of Pittsburgh vs. B. C. & J. H. Shinns, tr. and use.
72. Dr. A. G. Walter vs. Peter & Bucnte.
106. City of Pittsburgh vs. Jonathan Gills' Heirs.
107. Same vs. Same.
110. Same vs. John W. Riddell.
36. Eberhart Robenstein vs. Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike.
121. Thomas McGinnis vs. Same.
125. John Fuller vs. John Raithel.
129. J. L. Bigham vs. The Monongahela Incline Plane Company.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Saturday's business in this Court was not of general interest to the public.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY:

121. Barton vs. Black.
122. Same vs. Same.
142. Powers vs. Corbett.
148. McKelvy vs. Douch.
151. Dyson vs. Catley.
158. Page, admr., vs. Wahl.
161. Hill vs. Eggers.
165. Neihle vs. Roehrig.
166. Huckenstein vs. Adler.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau remains at Mr. Ellsler's theatre this week. Although the patronage last week was quite small, we hope it will be better this week, as it is quite a treat to know that she is a really fine actress. To-night we are promised "the greatest sensation ever given in Pittsburgh"—a new play entitled "Baffled, or the Bond Robbery."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The sensation play of "Bertha" met with such a favorable reception last week that Manager Beamer has determined to keep it on the stage for a few nights longer. The audiences on Saturday were very large, many being unable to obtain seats. To-night Messrs. Straw & Morton, agents for the celebrated sewing machines, which are used in the play, propose to give to each lady in the audience a specimen of the work done on the sewing machine.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

As if the female minstrels were not sufficiently attractive to fill his house every performance, Manager Aims has engaged Miss Ella Wesner, protean artiste, and a half score of other artists for this week.

The Oratorio of "Esther."

The sale of seats at Kleber's for the oratorio of "Esther," to be given by home talent at Library Hall to-morrow and the two succeeding evenings, under the direction of Prof. Seager, was largely attended on Saturday. It will be continued to-day.

A Handsome Store.

One of the most tastefully arranged and beautiful drug stores within our knowledge is that of Charles Abel & Co., No. 172 Wylie avenue. The fixtures consist of finely polished walnut and ash cases, marble shelves, marble-top counters, etc., etc., while the bottles and jars are of the most improved pattern. For the summer there is to be a "Puffer" soda fountain, unique in shape, and fitted to adorn the mid-to-day; freights for south plenty and rates stiffening.

The Alleged Forgeries.

Mayor Blackmore held a partial hearing, on Saturday afternoon, in the case of Richard Ennis, charged by W. H. Stroupe with endeavoring to obtain money by uttering forged orders. Quite a number of witnesses were called, who testified to having been done out of sundry amounts by the means noted, but as the orders had always been presented by a boy, they did not succeed in establishing a very strong case against the defendant. The Mayor deemed it prudent to hold Ennis for a further hearing to-morrow afternoon.

JOHN SULLIVAN was sent to the workhouse, yesterday, for twenty days for behaving in a disorderly manner on Saturday night. Lieut. Hazen arrested him.

A FATAL FALL.

A Man Tumbles down an Embankment on Boyd's Hill and Dislocates his Neck—Coroner's Inquest.

Sometime on Saturday night a plasterer named Follert G. Emery came to his death by falling down an embankment on Boyd's Hill, dislocating his neck. The remains were discovered yesterday morning, by John Riley, who has a stable near a stone quarry on the hill. Mr. Riley, at an inquest held by Coroner West, testified that the quarry was a very dangerous place; had no fence around it, nor were there any gas lamps near it. It is situated between Gibbon and Locust streets, near the head of Chestnut. The following additional evidence was taken before the Coroner:

Thomas McMahard, sworn.—Live at the head of Chestnut street; about half past eight o'clock Sunday morning I saw the dead man laying as stated by the first witness; I turned him over; found some money and papers in his pockets, which I searched, and put all back again; the man appeared as if he had been on Boyd's Hill in the brick yard; don't think he fell over after he fell; this quarry is considered a very dangerous place; the quarry is not fenced in.

Dr. James McCann, sworn.—I held a post mortem examination of deceased; am convinced the death arose from dislocation of the neck; found the neck broken, which must have caused instaneous death; found no other injuries of any consequence; there is a light contusion on his cheek; nose broken.

John James Keef (a boy about 15 years old) sworn: Deceased resembles a man that I saw Saturday evening about a quarter before nine o'clock, coming along Gibbon street, near Locust street; he was staggering at the time; saw the man go towards the quarry at the head of Magee street; he was hardly able to be staggered against me; I thought he was drunk; his coat was very muddy; never saw the man before to my knowledge.

John Lindgren, sworn: Reside in Miller's Row, on Boyd's Hill. About half-past nine Saturday evening saw a man that resembles the deceased come out of Mr. Shafer's dwelling house; he came past my house; I asked him if he was lost; he said he knew well where he was; saw him go towards the embankment opposite my house; told him to stop or he would fall over; he said again he knew where he was going; he then commenced to sing; he was walking straight, soon after, I saw him fall over the embankment, which is there about sixteen feet high: I hallowed down and asked whether he was hurt; got no answer; saw him get up again; there is a lot of houses on this line of the hill; he went towards Mullan's house, and appeared to walk straight; no body was with him; this embankment is about three hundred feet from the top of the quarry; could not see him afterwards; don't know who the quarry or the property above belongs to; think Mr. Barnes worked the stone yard last time; a woman told me that she saw the man fall down another embankment a few minutes before.

J. M. Ingold sworn: Deceased is my son-in-law; I reside near Soho; so did the deceased; my daughter told me that he went away after dinner on Saturday, and that he had not been home since then; deceased was a stone cutter by trade; his name was Follest G. Emery; don't know whether he worked on Saturday; never drank to my knowledge; he was twenty-six years old and leaves a wife and one child; his wife told my son that the employer of deceased was living on Boyd's Hill and that Emery went there to get some money that he owed him.

The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death by injuries he received during the night of the 9th of March, by falling down a stone quarry on Boyd's Hill, near corner of Chestnut and Locust streets, 44th ward, Pittsburgh, and the jury is of the opinion that the said quarry is very dangerous to life and limb, and we would recommend that the proper authorities of the city of Pittsburgh take immediate steps to have the said stone quarry properly guarded and fenced in for the future protection of life and limb.

The remains, which were taken to the lock-up when discovered, were removed to the late residence of the deceased.

AN EXPLOSION.

Accident at the Works of Jones & Nimick—An Employee Badly Injured.

Shortly after four o'clock, Saturday afternoon, an accident occurred at the works of Messrs. Jones & Nimick, on Diamond street, resulting in the severe injury of one of their employees. At the time of the accident Thos. Davis, having run off the "heat" from one of cupolas in the works, opened the cupola doors in order to let the fire down as usual. Unfortunately a quantity of water had been allowed to gather under the furnace, and the cinders had no sooner fallen in the water than an explosion occurred scattering the cinders over the foundry, and badly burning Mr. Davis' body. After the explosion Mr. Davis was found under the platform severely burned about the head and face, and was conveyed to the office of Dr. McCook, who attended his injuries, after which he was removed to his home. Davis is about fifty years of age, and had been employed by the firm for many years. His injuries are not of a dangerous character. Mr. Jones, the general manager, and Mr. Erbe, foreman of the fitting department, were both standing in the gallery, within twenty feet of the former, when the accident occurred, but escaped injury. The fire department was called, but the services of the firemen were not needed, as the flames were extinguished with buckets of water.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

The members of the Coal Exchange held another meeting Saturday afternoon. Captain Dravo was called to the chair.

Mr. Bigley called attention to the condition the government engineers had left the river at Brunot Island, and offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to see that the obstruction in the channel be removed. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Bigley, Horner and Watson were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Horner, a committee of three was appointed to draw up a protest, to be transmitted to the Legislature against any interference with the private rights of the coal men. Messrs. Dravo, Horner and Miller were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Walton then offered a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:

The preamble sets forth that owing to the increased price of timber, wages and boats have advanced in price, and that purchasers of coal on the lower rivers have heretofore been so careless that the barges are damaged considerably, so much so as to render it necessary to stop the reckless waste of property. Hereafter, therefore, no coal will be sold to parties who shall be responsible for the boats containing it, and then return them to the shipper's landing free of expense, and in an undamaged condition other than reasonable wear and tear. No exceptions for unavoidable accidents will be allowed, unless the boats at the time are held in the order of four abreast from the shore. The barges are also to pay for the towing of empty barges from the place while the coal is unloaded to the proper mooring place, providing, however, that the distance shall not exceed a mile and a half, taking as the radiating point at Cincinnati the suspension bridge, and including all the landing known as the Pumpkin Patch, on the Indiana shore. Finally, parties charging the customary rates for taking care of boats and barges, and are employed by a number of firms, they shall keep those of each together by themselves, and keep them dry and in good condition for towing.

On motion, Mr. Walton was appointed to have the resolutions printed and properly distributed among the parties interested, after which the meeting adjourned.

Allegheny Teachers' Association.

The Allegheny Teachers' Association convened on Friday evening in the Fourth ward school house, first precinct. In the absence of Superintendent Barnhart, Mr. R. Curry was called to the chair.

Mr. S. P. Van Pelt, Principal of the Fourth ward school, 2nd precinct, presented a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of Miss Ella L. Jamison, a teacher in the school. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Miss Helen Renwick then read an essay on "School Examinations," after which the subject was discussed by Messrs. McCord, Barnhart and Campbell. Mr. Smith of Millvale, read by request a selection entitled "Laughing Waters."

The association now proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows: President—John Morrow; Vice Presidents—Misses Helen Renwick and Ellen A. May; Secretary—Miss Jennie S. A. Hamilton; Treasurer—Curry Shaw. Executive Committee—Messrs. J. M. Conroy and S. T. McCord and Miss Helen Renwick.

Mr. McCord delivered a brief lecture on Teachers and Text books in which he claimed that teachers confine themselves too closely to the text book instead of using them only as an aid in teaching. This fact was greatly to be deplored as it took all the soul out of teaching and rendered the recitation mechanical.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the association adjourned.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of Michael McWilliams whose sudden death, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, we have reported before. From the evidence we learn that the deceased was a miner. On Friday morning he went to work at one of the pits near Spring Hill. He worked until about noon when he quit and went to a tavern, where he took several drinks, after which he started on the track towards Pittsburgh. After he had gone but a short distance a coal train, which was backing up, and McWilliams was coming west on the opposite track. When he was about a hundred yards away the locomotive whistled and he immediately stepped across to the track on which the train was. The engineer reversed his engine and applied the brakes, but the train could not be stopped in time to save the unfortunate man's life. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Rennert House, Baltimore.

In these days, when so many of our Pittsburgh people visit Baltimore, it is well for them to know at what hotel they will find the best accommodations. The Rennert House, presided over by Mr. Robert Rennert, is a superior old hotel kept in a centrally located perien ced hotel keeper is centrally located new, well appointed and finely furnished, and offers the traveler a comfortable home while tarrying within the gates of the City of Monuments. The clerks, Messrs. W. J. Lodge and D. P. Morgan, are polite, attentive and efficient, always looking after the wants of guests. Situated on Fayette street, near Monument Square, the Rennert House is just the place for business men and pleasure seekers. It is conducted on the European plan, and has ample accommodation for two hundred and fifty guests.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Man Seriously Stabbed in Virgin Alley—Three Persons Arrested.

About nine o'clock last night a serious stabbing affray occurred on Virgin Alley near Smithfield street. All that is known of the affair is that some four or five Italians were standing in the alley, conversing in a loud tone, when a couple of girls heard one man cry out that he was cut, upon which all but he ran away. The girls called for the police who appeared promptly and succeeded in arresting Angelo Malatesta, Salvator Fogasci and John Giocomo Lartara. On the first named of the prisoners being searched, a large clasp-knife and a handy-billy were found on his person. Salvator was unarmed while the third of the prisoners named had in his pocket the empty scabbard of a dirk knife and a brass knuckler. The three defendants were committed for a hearing. The injured man, who gave his name as Benjamin Trout, was removed to the office of Dr. McCook, who attended to his wounds, after which Mayor Blackmore had him conveyed to his home on the corner of North alley and West Diamond street, Allegheny. Trout was stabbed in three places, near the small of the back, under the left arm and immediately under the left shoulder blade. The latter wound is a serious one, and as Dr. McCook describes it, was made with a long sharp pointed weapon. The police searched in the alley for the knife belonging to the empty scabbard found on one of the prisoners, but were unsuccessful in finding it. More particulars of the case will doubtless be developed to-day.

Boy Killed.

About five o'clock last evening a little son of Mrs. Marlowe, of Birmingham, was killed suddenly at McKnight's mill on Fifteenth street. Some improvements are being made at the mill and a quantity of lumber had been piled up in the street. The little fellow was playing about the lumber pile when it fell on him, breaking his back. Dr. Jos. Kerr was called at once, but the unfortunate lad was past medical aid. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet at two P. M. to-day.

THE patching up of the Custom House building continues.

THE Donnelly Guards will appear in their new uniform on the Patrick's day.

THE pavement cleaning ordinance is to be enforced.

MRS. CHANFRAU will appear in the "Bond Robbery," a new sensation, at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night.

WM. SCHARFF, the well known oarsman, has received his new shell from New York. It is a very pretty boat and well built.

MATTHEW POOL was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday, by the Mayor, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

FRANK AND GEORGE BROWN each paid six dollars to Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, for being disorderly on Saturday night.

"BERTHA, the Sewing Machine Girl," which has proved very successful at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, will be continued this week.

ON Saturday Deputy Mayor Phillips committed Samuel Hatfield to jail for ten days for drunkenness.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN preached in the Universalist Church last evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS, on Saturday committ